BACK FROM THE
UNKNOWN
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST
COMFORTABLE THEATRE
IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 121 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles.

Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon.
	Rs.	Rs.
Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660
24 Months' Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
19, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

259 & 251, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 123 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3;
BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-0-0

V. P. Charges annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up-Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Karachi
Lahore
Amritsar
Delhi
Cawnpore
Tuticorin
Cochin

Chittagong
Rangoon
Mandalay
Colombo
Kandy
Newera-Elliya
Aden (Camp)
Aden (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar

Mombassa
Nairobi
Nakuru
Kisumu
Jinja
Kampala
Entebbe
Tanga, East Africa
Daressalam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein
Changchun
Darien (Dalne)
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)
Liaoyang

Calcutta
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Pekin
Singapore

Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Sydney (Australia)
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Tsingtau
Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed	Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about..	,, 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL.

(*For Europeans only.*)

Nearest to station and camp. Best European comforts. Presently occupied by military officers and family. Charge moderate.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

DARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT TRIMBUCK PURASHRAM STREET, NEAR NORTHBROOK GARDEN, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1513 of 1914.

Ranchordas Purshotam Morarji ...... Plaintiff
v/s
Manibai, widow and another ...... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Ranchordas Purshotam Morarji and Bai Manibai, widow of Purshotam Morarji, Joint Receivers, appointed by the order of the High Court, dated the 13th day of November, 1916, in Suit No. 1513 of 1914, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises in pursuance of the order made by the said High Court, in the said suit belonging to the plaintiff and defendants.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new salt butty land admeasuring according to the title, deeds, 280 square yards or thereabouts but stated in the records of the Collector of Bombay to admeasure 266 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 546, Collector's New No. A-14092, Old Survey No. 4 and New Survey No. 2-5598, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under D. Ward No. 2668 (2) and Street No. 234 (Grant Road), and Ward No. 2367, and Street Nos. 150, 158 (Trimbuck Purshram Street), and which said premises are situate at and on the west side of Trimbuck Purshram Street, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the Trimbuck Purshram Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Bhanji Ramji, on or towards the North by the Grant Road aforesaid, and on or towards the South by the property of Hormusji Merwanji and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers, at their office, 65, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (Chawls and Houses) KNOWN AS "MARCUS DESOUZA OART" SITUATE AT LADY JAMSETJI ROAD, NEAR MIRANDA'S CHAWL, DADAR.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1255 of 1916.

Marcus DeSouza .... Plaintiff
v/s
Sebastian DeSouza and others ... Defendants.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver of the estate of John De Souza deceased, appointed by the Consent Decree and at order of Reference herein dated the 22nd day of February 1917, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th day of May, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned properties on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 6442½ square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement, dwelling houses or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Huvasali Tank Road, Mahim (Dadar), outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 481, and New No. 4298, Old Survey No. 2/1433 and New Survey No. 2/1433, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward No. 4195(2), 4200, 4201, 4202, 4204, 4203, 4213(2), and Street No. 556A, 561, 562, 563, 565, 566 and 574A and bounded on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the oart formerly of Shewba Khimtee and now of Paul Miranda, on or towards the North by the property formerly of John Joseph Fernandez and now of Harriwallabhdas Balgowandas and on or towards the South partly by the property formerly of Raghow Bhicaji and now of Maneckji Dossabhoy Wacha and partly by the property of Sebastian DeSouza and others. All which said premises are now in the possession of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver of the estate of John De Souza deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys for Receiver, at their office 393, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AND COCOANUT OARTS KNOWN AS "KHARICH LAND" "POGEWADY AND RABWADY" AT THE VILLAGE OF VERSOWA NEAR ANDHERI ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 686 of 1916, Peter Augustine Pereira vs. Manual Francis Pereira and others, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the above suit and dated the 12th day of January, 1912, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th day of May, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned properties on the premises.

LOT NO. 1.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, 2 water wells and trees, standing thereon situate lying and being at Versowa and called by the name of Karichland in the Taluka Salsette of Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the district of Thana containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 24½ goonthas or thereabouts bearing entry No. 33 and Survey No. 14 and Pot No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the Khar or land of Bhasker Purshotum, on the South by the khar or land of Bhool Bhut, on the East by the khari share and partly by Kavade Khati and on the West by Rabwady.

LOT NO. 2.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, one water well and trees standing thereon situate lying and being at Versowa in the Taluka Salsette, Thana District, and called by the name of Pogewady property in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 17 goonthas or thereabouts and bearing entry No. 140 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 75 and Pot No. 1, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Meralli Ratansey, on or towards the East by the land of Kuchoomanji and partly by the land of Babool Mahatre and on or towards the West by a public passage.

SALE BY AUCTION

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.—(Contd.)

LOT NO. 3.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with trees and one water well situate at Versowa in the Sub-District of Bandra in Taluka Salsette, Thana District, and called by the name of Rabwady property containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 6½ gunthas or thereabouts and bearing entry No. 35 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 16 and Pot No. 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by our own Khar, on the South by the land of Abu Rehimtula, on the East by the land of F. E. D'Almeida and on the West by the land of Bhasker Sonar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. C. P. D'Cunha, Attorney for the Receiver, at his office, Sohrab House, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS. AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 75 TONS SCATLINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at the Tank Bunder, by order of N. C. Dalal, Esq., Receiver of the firm of Messrs. Popatlal Anandji and Co., the balance stock-in-trade of the said Popatlal Anandji and Co., at their shop consisting of:—

About 75 tons Scatlings, etc., etc.
Also corrugated sheet shed.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES IMITATION SILVER WIRE.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Narayan Ramchandra and Co., and on account and at the risk of Kasinath Sakharam Zikwalla.

14195 H. B. and Co., 11118/19—2 cases each 100 lbs. Imitation silver wire No. 12.

14195 H. B. and Co., 11121, 11123—2 cases each 100 lbs. Imitation silver wire No. 18.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very High Class Teakwood and Blackwood Carved Household Furniture, Lady's Devenporte, Full Compass Iron Framed Grand Cottage Piano, Double Spring Phonograph, Remington Typewriter, Safes, Gent's Cycles, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the afternoon, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the very valuable substantial and highly polished, neatly designed household furniture, such as dining table, English designed dining chairs, Louis pattern mirror back sideboard dinner wagons, fan and moon pattern silk tapestry lined complete suite of drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, revolving roll top office tables, mirrored hat stands, neat screens, rich teapoys, full compass solid iron framed grand cottage piano by C. Otto Pianoforte Co., rich book cases, very rich engraving pictures, rich ornaments, Austrian fire proof cash boxes, double spring primaphone in completely good working order, roll top office table Remington typewriter No. 7 in working order, well-known Tosh safes different sizes, cloth and gown presses, selected bed room double and single almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble topped washing tables, rich Chinese corner cabinets, Chinese vases, rich carved furniture such as lady's devenporte, lady's work tables, carved centre tables, carved jardineer stands, rich platedware, rich glass and porcelainware, Gent's cycles, etc., etc.

The property of V. L. R. Chart, Esq., late Chief Assistant Auditor and Accountant, G. I. P. Ry., proceeded Home and others.

Catalogues are being published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of immoveable property at Worlee Kolivada, advertised for sale on Friday, the 25th May, 1917, will take place on FRIDAY, the 22nd June, 1917.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1917.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.

KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Frasers,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY

BETTER THAN THE BEST

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best; Taste it.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic. Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .... *Rs. 30 per annum.*
Up-Country .... *Rs. 35 per annum.*

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED TO KNOW—Durable Gents lever and new model wristlet watches are given away free. For details apply with ½ anna stamp to

SWISS WATCH Co.,
P. T. Madras.
8216

WANTED the public to know that N. N. MAJUMDAR'S Dictionary called AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) has as the "Bengalee" says, *"supplied a desideratum."* The "Indian Mirror" says: "Newspaper-readers would not light upon a better help." Mr. Justice ASHUTOSH MUKHERJI says: "It contains interesting information." Price Re. 1-5. Apply to AUTHOR at 18/A. Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

MISCELLANEOUS

A DENTAL SURGEON in Bombay has a vacancy for a Pupil to learn Dentistry. For premium and particulars apply to Box No. 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8087

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited., Hughes Road, Chawpati.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent and experienced SALESMAN for canvassing orders in Chemicals. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 793, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8221

WANTED—Smart AGENTS to secure business for Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore. For terms apply personally to:

HARKISHANLAL & SONS,
301, Hornby Road.
8223

WANTED—LADY as MILLINER and to manage Ladies Department. Home experience preferred. State salary required.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
8203 POONA.

WANTED—For Service in India and Mesopotamia.

(a) OVERSEERS, on Rs. 100 in India Rs. 225 in Mesopotamia.

(b) SUB-OVERSEERS, on Rs. 60 in India Rs. 120 in Mesopotamia.

Apply stating age and qualification to

THE ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER.
8148 Karachi.

WANTED—Three B.Sc.'s for the posts of SCIENCE TEACHERS in Government High Schools of Nerbudda Circle and some B.A.'s strong in English, Mathematics or Sanskrit, on Rs. 60 per month (with future prospects). Apply with statement of age and certificates of character to:

KHAN BAHADUR NIZAM-UD-DIN
AHMED, M.A.,
Inspector of Schools,
Nerbudda Circle,
Hoshangabad, C. P.
16-5-1917. 8201

WANTED.—FOR THE BHAVNAGAR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:—

(1) Two Assistant Surgeons, initial pay Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem according to vacancy in the grades, which are at present Rs. 100, 125, 150 and 200.

(2) Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Initial pay Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 90 per mensem according to vacancy in the grades, which are at present Rs. 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

The services pensionable and leave, etc. according to State rules, almost like Civil Service Regulations. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications and previous services, if any, with copies of testimonials, to Dr. P. Deb. M.B., C.M. (Edinburgh), Chief Medical Officer, Bhavnagar State, Bhavnagar. 8177.

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort. Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TO BE LET

TO LET—One HANDSOME BUNGLOW at Warden Road, opposite Battery, belonging to the late Mr. Naranji Parmanand. Apply to MR. MATHURADAS MUNJI, Jariwalla Mansion. Hughes Road. Bombay. 8172

WATSON'S ANNEXE Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT LOCO-FOREMAN with Driver's and Mechanic's experience. Pay Rs. 350.

Apply:—

The Manager,
Bombay Port Trust Railway,
Ballard. Road, Bombay.

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that seven Bombay Port Trust Debentures as detailed below originally standing in the names of Framroz Hormasji Ghadialy and Hormasji Edulji Ghadialy or either of them. (Nos. 6639/40 of L1904) and the Bank of India Ltd. (Nos. 7695/99 L1913) and now standing in the names of Framroz Hormasji Ghadialy and Hormasji Edulji Ghadialy by whom they have not been endorsed, have been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicates of the said Debentures will be issued to the proprietors upon the expiration of three years from the 22nd day of May, 1917. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 22nd day of May, 1917.

HORMASJI EDULJI GHADIALY,
FRAMROZ HORMASJI GHADIALY,
Proprietors of the Lost Debentures.

Countersigned:
N. P. SHARPE,
Ag. Chief Accountant Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bonds mentioned above:—

No.	Year of Loan	Value Rs.
6639/40	1904	500 each.
7695/99	1913	1000 each.

8214

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7990

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the erection of the Main Building and Students' Quarters (two blocks) for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Matunga. The main building is estimated to cost about Rs. 2,50,000 and the Students' Quarters about Rs. 1,25,000.

Plans can be seen and Copies of Schedule of Quantities, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Work, can be obtained at the office of the Architects, Messrs. Bhedwar and Bhedwar, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay on payment of Rs. 5.

Rs. 1,500 will have to be deposited with the Tender as earnest money.

Tenders in sealed covers must reach the Undersigned not later than 5 p.m., S.T., Thursday 7th June 1917.

The Board of the Institute reserve the right of rejecting the lowest or any Tender without assigning any reason.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.
V. J. Technical Institute,
Byculla, Bombay.
8203

PUBLIC NOTICES

RUSSIAN 1917 5 p. c. LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 26th of June.

The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927.

Issue price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
7969 Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted with MAHOMEDBHAI ALLARAKHIA NANJI for the purchase of the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being on the East side of the Board of the City Improvement Trust, New Road, No. 4, on the Agripada Estate of the Board of the City Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,109 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by a service passage, on the East by Plot No. 87, on the South by the Board's New Road No. 1 and on the West by the Board's New Road, No. 4 and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 86, Agripada Estate and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3528(1) and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4090 (4) Street No. 86.

Dated the day of May, 1917.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
8215 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

TO-NIGHT
6-30 GAIETY THEATRE 10 p.m.
GALA REVUE NIGHT
BY THE
GAIETY REVUE Co.
Presenting
A REVUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
entitled
THE MUFF GIRL
Showing the merry adventures and Love episodes of two young Salts just back from
THE
PERSIAN GULF
AN HOUR OF MERRIMENT AND FUN
Special dresses and tuneful music.
Scene Bombay—Prologue Back Bay.
Epilogue Mrs. Hareu House.
THE REVUE
WILL BE Preceded by a
STRONG VAUDEVILLE BILL
OF OUR
GAIETY COMPANY
AND
A PROLOGUE Sketch
FIRST AND THIRD.

Thursday 24th May
a Revuelet
HIS LORDSHIP
OR THE
DOTTY JUDGE

SEE IT

the famous Universal's unparalleled 20 Chapter serial glorious, serial unique

LIBERTY
LIBERTY

Episodes 3, 4, 5.

Different from any serial you have ever seen or heard. All other serials you've ever seen will pale into insignificance when compared with this magnificent and intensely dramatic thrilling spectacle.

WIN RS. 10,00,000

every day in the 7 o'clock show, one war loan lottery ticket presented to our patrons in any class as a gift.

Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

To-day 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

MARRIAGE STRIPPED OF ROMANCE IS REALLY ONLY A CIVIL CONTRACT.

Unlike other civil contracts it does not end when one party violates it or when it is brought about by fraud. Redress can be secured only by a Court action.

The non-legal view of Marriage is vividly presented in

"THE TANGLED WEB"

One of the tremendously startling

"WHO'S GUILTY"

SERIES OF FILM PROBLEM PLAYS,

THE POSTILLION

Taken from an old Russian legend by Ukraine.
"Good Luck" a comedy in 2 parts by M. Prince.

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LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!
AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.

Mr. MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
H. M. GOVERNMENT TOUR
of the Latest and Greatest of the
OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT WAR FILMS

THE
BATTLE OF THE ANCRE
AND THE
ADVANCE OF THE TANKS

TANKS IN ACTION

ALSO
GLIMPSES OF THE NAVY IN WAR TIME
FILMED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

PRICES:

At 10 p.m. .. .. Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8
At 6-30 p.m. .. .. Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8, 4

PLAN AT THEATRE.

Prof. CHOLKAR'S CIRCUS

To-night and every night
9-30 p.m.

PLACE—CHARNI ROAD, NEAR WEST END CINEMA.

MOST ATTRACTIVE AND GIGANTIC EXHIBITION
of strength by
Prof. CHOLKAR.

Amongst his various other feats motor obstructing and 3 to 4 thousand lbs. weight sustaning feats are nothing but marvels.

Matinee Show every Saturday and Sunday
at 4-30 p.m.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!
TO-NIGHT! At 9-30 P.M.!! TO-NIGHT!!!

Prof. PARSHARAMRAO'S
NEW GRAND CIRCUS

Our MENAGERIE consists of beautifully trained LIONS and TIGERS which alone are well worth a visit.

LOCATION:—Circus Tent at Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road.

NEW AND SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

YOUNG BUFFALO BILL, AMERICA'S GREATEST ARTIST
introducing
his novelty Shooting Exhibitions, Death-defying Human Targets, Trick and fancy Lasso Manipulation, stock-whips and sword manipulation, Fantastic Japanese Juggling, 40 latest American clown entries.

Special tram cars will run every night after the show is over from the Bellasis Road Siding.

Prof. PARSHARAMRAO, *Proprietor.*
R. V. PATWARDHAN, *Manager.*

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING.
AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
A SPLENDID FILM PROGRAMME.
COMEDY, ROMANCE, ADVENTURE.

"IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK."

A Society girl interested in slum work in New York meets a supposed crook who is in reality a gentleman. They eventually fall in love after many exciting adventures among roughs.

"FOR GOLD AND LOVE"

A truly sensational story of love and adventure in Mexico, showing splendid views of mining in that country.

"NEVER LIE TO YOUR WIFE."

Every inch a laugh. A man and his son-in-law invent excuses to go out at night without their wives, but in a very funny manner they are found out.

Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE

Showing:—With French Navy in the Mediterranean,—Abdication of the Tsar,—St. Patrick's Day,—Funeral of Duchess of Connaught &c., &c.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

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Madras G. T.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
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MARKET BOMBAY.

G. W. M. Reynold's Novels.

BOLD TYPE EDITION.

	Rs.	A.
Mysteries of the Court of London in 17 vols.	10	0
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Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter, 4 vols.	3	0
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Mray Stuart, 2 vols.	1	4

Apply to—
RAJALAXMI & Co,
No. 3, Kandappa Mudali St., Triplicane,
MADRAS.

Postage Extra in all Cases.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—

WHAT?

Good reliable oil and water colours, Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distemper, etc., which give stability and add attractiveness. The Best Reliable House for these is—

KAPADIA BROTHERS,

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.

No. 357 Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY,
Telephone No. 1008.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WILL YOU LET US TALK?

We respect your intelligence. We don't belittle it and we therefore tell you plainly that "MACISTE ALPINO" is altogether **a film realism, a film novelty** and **a film sensation** and yet it has nothing to do with crime or outrage which you wouldn't like your wife and children to see.

We tell you **without the usual gush of advertising** that to have not seen such a film is a misfortune. We want you to appreciate a good film—**not advertisements.**

You are not expected to believe all you read but you are expected to recognise a good film when you see it on the screen.

"MACISTE ALPINO" has been booked by us at tremendous cost so that, you, your wife, your children and your friends may be satisfied. To satisfy **you** means profit to **us.**

Pardon us for talking so simply. We deal only in truth and truth is so simple.

WILL YOU VERIFY THIS TRUTH TO-NIGHT?

——— DON'T PUT OFF ———

ELDORADO SUPER CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD. 'Phone No. 1304.

Leon Barry
in "The Shielding Shadow" Pathe

IMPERIAL

(The House with an unrivalled reputation of showing only the best and finest pictures)

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THRILLING GRIPPING AND MOST EXTRAORDINARILY WONDERFUL

BASED ON A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF THE HIGHEST ORDER!

THE ONE PICTURE THAT WILL HOLD YOUR INTEREST.

THROUGHOUT THE 15 EPISODES.

TIME 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. POPULAR PRICES

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

Commencing on Wednesday, May, 23rd, at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

A CHARLIE CHAPLIN PROGRAMME

One and a half hour of Charlie Chaplin
Roar from start to finish.

CHARLIE THE PERFECT LADY
in 2 parts.

CHAMPION CHARLIE
in 2 parts.

THE NEW JANITOR
One part Charlie Chaplin.

THE LAUGHING GAS
Chaplin's great hit

CHAPLIN HERE AND CHAPLIN THERE
BUT SEE
CHAPLIN AT THE EXCELSIOR

Only for 3 Nights.

Wednesday 23rd, Thursday 24th and Friday 25th.

Plan at the Theatre.

Vitafer

The All-British Tonic Food

Most valuable for Nerve Troubles of every kind, from Temporary Debility to long standing Neurasthenia.

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GLAZED, IRONED & FURNISHED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY
1 Anna Each
LEAVING ROOM FOR THE TIE TO SLIP ROUND
GIVING THE WEARER A WELL DRESSED APPEARANCE
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
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ORIENTAL SOAPS
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COMPLEXION
FACTORY:
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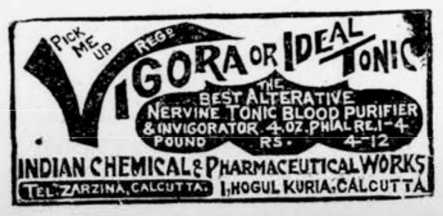
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CULTURED TAILORS
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Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

◆

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 21.

May,	12.95	plus 17
May-June,	12.89	plus 17
June-July,	12.82	plus 19
July-August,	12.74	plus 19
August-Sept.,	12.59	plus 19
Sept.-Oct.,	12.47	plus 23
Oct.-Nov.,	12.33	plus 21
Nov.-Dec.,	12.27	plus 22
Dec.-Jan.,	12.24	plus 22
Jan.-Feb.,	12.22	plus 23
Feb.-March,	12.19	plus 25
March-April,	12.14	plus 25
April-May,	12.08	plus 25
May-June,	12.03	plus 25

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	37 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Featureless—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55¼ Unchanged
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	45 Unchanged
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	68½ Unchanged
Government Securities 3%	58½ Unchanged
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15 Unchanged

WAR LOANS.

London, May 19th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87 Unchanged
4½% 1925—1945	£91½ Unchanged
5% New	£94 3/8 Unchanged

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

LONDON, May 19.

Linseed Calcutta 600 May Buyers.

LONDON, May 18.

Linseed Calcutta 600 Tending Easier May value.

London, May 19th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£130
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Buyers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	3/0½

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

◆

COTTON.

BOMBAY, May 21.

The market opened firm at Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 advance for Old Crop on Saturday evening's closing rates. Fine Broach May was quoted Rs. 428 and July Rs 439; Fine Bengal May Rs 316/17 and July Rs 326/27; and Good Westerns May/June Rs 410. Further buying on Sunday in the bazaar and the sharp advance reported in New York, were responsible for the rise. New Crops were very firm at Rs. 399 for good Broach April and Rs. 305/6 for fully good Bengal January. At the above advance, both for Old and New Crops, there was some profit taking during the day and sellers predominated with the result that prices gave way about Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 closing quotations being as under. A moderate business has been done.

For Ready Cotton there has been a good demand by Japanese export houses and local mills. Prices are steadier all round. Holders have been meeting the market.

QUOTATIONS 5-15 P. M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	May	425
Fine Broach	July	434
Fine Khamgaum-Akola	May	378/9
Fine M. G. Bengal	May	314/15
Fine M. G. Bengal	July	324
Good M. G. Westerns	May-June	409
Good H. G. Westenrs	May-June	398
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	May-June	417
Good M. G. Coompta	May/June	418

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	396
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	299

Prices for New Crop are net the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 21st MAY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	323	313	303		Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	328	318	308		"
M. G. Hingunghat Wardha		400	386		"
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee		400	388		"
M. G. Yeotmal		387	372		"
M. G. Dhamangum Poolgaum		383	368		"
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple		382	357		"
M. G. Amraoti		380	355		"
M. G. Broach		427	423	419	"
M. G. Muttia		355	337		
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		427	422		"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE, CO. LD.

◆

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 21st May, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	..	—	..	306	New crop 1918
Bengals (M G)	325	315	305	—	Ready
	..	325	—	—	1/25th July 17
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	325	317	307	—	Ready
	—	..	..	—	
	—	—	..	—	
Khandesh (M G)	—	..	—	—	
Kadi Viramgam (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	427	—	Ready
	—	—	..	..	
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	—	..	..	—	
Akola Khamg Karanja (M G)	..	380	350	..	Ready
	..	..	—	..	
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	380	350	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	—	333	360	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	..	387	357	..	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M G)	..	400	385	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	400	389	..	Ready
	..	427	423	419	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	435	..	..	1/25th July 17
	—	..	—	396	New crop 1918
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	421	Ready
	..	..	..	..	June/July 17
Mathia (M.G.)	—	355	340	—	Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	..	..	412	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	..	414	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	..	411	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	—	—	..	
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	..	422	Ready
	..	..	..	..	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th instant.

Cotton	17,138	bales
Wheat	55,001	cwts.
Linseed	5,841	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed etc	910	"
Ginjellyseed	11	"
Poppyseed	180	"
Groundnuts	1,052	"
Castorseed	3,859	"
Rice	4,075	"
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed	Nil	
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	3,088	"
Joowar	279	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	522	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

◆

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 21st—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	—	
" Cawnpore 70-30	—	
" Karachi Bangla	—	
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	—	
" " Cawnpore	—	
" Yellow Cawnpore	—	
Linseed, Brown Bold	—	
" " Thin	—	Ready. Market closed.
Teelseed, White 85.15	—	
" Gajar 75 25	—	
" Gajar 50 50	—	
" Black	—	
Poppyseed, White	—	
Groundnuts	—	
Mowraseed	—	
Jawa	—	
Arandi	—	

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	6 6 9
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	6 11 6
Linseed May	8 15 0
" Sept.	9 6 9

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By Rail from Bombay on 18th May.

G. I. P. Rly	10	11,942
B. B. & C. I. Rly.	14	16,662

BULLION.

Bombay, May 21.

The silver market is quiet, but steady with moderate business passing.

English Bar Gold, 27.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-9.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 88-13.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-Duty, 88-13.
Silver 2nd Settlement ex-Duty, 88-6.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank D. D. on France, Frcs. 183.
3 Months' Sight France, Frcs. 190¾.
30 Days' Sight Hongkong, Rs. 171¼.
30 Days' Sight Shanghai, Rs. 257.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 148¾.
Bank D. D. on New York, Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan is quoted at 80.

SHARES.

The share market was quite steady and there was a further improvement in the prices. At the highest rate there was some profit taking, but the market closed quite steady.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,450 to 1,465 but closed at 1,455, Madhawjis from 1,555 to 1,560, Fazulbhoys from 610 to 615, Indore-Malwas from 367/8 to 375, Indian Bleachings from 265 to 267/8, Nagpurs from 2,180 to 2,190, Crescents were steady at 187½, Swedeshis at 1,610, Pearls at 437/8, Centurys were placed at 265, Currimbhoys at 280.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. shares were placed between 227/8 and 230 and Defds. from 950 to 955. Katni Ordys. were quoted at 262/8 and Defds. at 1,000. Shivrajpurs were steady at 39, Central India Minings at 41/8, Alcocks were steady at 800, Bombay-Burmas at 950, Bombay Trams at 307/8.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

◆

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 19th May, 1917:—

LIABILITIES.

		Rs
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	5,72,00,067	
Public Deposits at Branches	1,24,95,816	
		6,96,95,883
Other Deposits		14,14,87,607
Post Bills		6,632
Sundries		30,52,248
	Total	Rs. 23,32,42,370

ASSETS.

	Rs
Government Securities	2,89,36,943
Other authorised Securities	31,82,614
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,00,96,690
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,20,78,408
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,94,41,570
Dead Stock	10,16,762
Stamps	7,849
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	8,49,967
Sundries	5,86,070
Cash	8,70,42,312
Total	Rs. 23,32,42,370

TEXTILE PRICES IN GERMANY.

◆

Under the pressure of the blockade textile fabrics have become very scarce and expensive in Germany. The following is a comparison of the prices per yard, as given in the latest lists, with those that prevailed before the war:—

	Before the War.	Now.
Woollen Goods—		
Twills	2s. to 3s.	30s.
Cheviots	1s. & upwards	18s. to 25s.
Covert coating	6s.	40s.
Cottons—		
Calico prints	9d.	8s.
Covert coating	2s.	20s.

Many classes of goods, of course, are no longer obtainable. Silks still appear to be fairly easy to get, but qualities which before the war cost 3s. per yard are now 10s. What linen goods are offered are listed at over six times the pre-war prices. The relatively cheapest class of cotton goods is that of voiles. These are listed at 4s. 9d. per yard, as against 1s. 3d. before the war. Imitation sealskin, made from calf hair, which has long been a German speciality, is apparently still being produced. The price is about 40s. per yard, as against 11s. before the war.

NEW NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME.

◆

TRADE COMMITTEES TO FIND THE MEN.

The War Cabinet have approved of a new scheme submitted by the Director-General of National Service, after consultation with his Labour Advisory Committee, for supplementing his general appeal for National Service Volunteers.

The special object of the new scheme, says "The Times", is to obtain from the less essential industries a sufficient number of suitable substitutes to take the places of men who must be released for military purposes from the more essential industries.

Committees of employers and employed in the various trades affected are being formed for the purpose of arranging what men shall be released from their respective trades in order to provide the necessary numbers of suitable men and to arrange for their transfer to the places in which they are required through the Substitution Officers of the National Service Department. Arrangements have been made to ensure that these officers will be kept closely in touch with all the other Departments concerned with substituiton.

The main feature of the scheme is that it places upon those concerned in the trade itself the responsibility of finding the men required with the least possible injury to the trade or hardship to the man.

INVITATIONS TO SPECIFIC WORK.

The men to be transferred will not be required to enrol as National Service Volunteers. They will be invited to fill specific vacancies in work of national importance, but they will receive the same subsistence allowances and other benefits as are given, in similar circumstances, to National Service Volunteers.

As a result of the recent inquiry conducted by members of the War Cabinet, it has been settled that new arrangements for the enrolment and allocation of National Service Volunteers are to come into operation at the end of this month. Under the present arrangement volunteers are enrolled by the National Service Department and allocated to their work by the Employment Exchanges Department of the Ministry of Labour, and, as it has been found that this division of authority and machinery is not conducive to efficiency, it has been decided, with the assent and approval of the two Ministries, that on and after May 1, 1917, the allocation as well as the enrolment of National Service Volunteers will rest with the National Service Department, who will, wherever possible, provide suitable men to fill any vacancies in work of national importance, which cannot be filled by discharged soldiers or from other sources of labour registered at the Employment Exchanges.

CHINA'S COTTON MILLS.

◆

An interesting table giving the name, location, management and equipment of the cotton mills operating in Shanghai and other parts of China has been compiled by Noel, Murray & Co. of Shanghai. They say as follows:

We publish a corrected list of yarn mills and looms operating in this country,—we think it is fairly accurate but it does not include two or three establishments in the course of erection in this neighbourhood and in Tientsin. It will be noticed there is a slight increase in the spindleage also there are many more looms at work than was the case 13 months ago when our last report was made up.

Name	Spindles	Looms
E-wo Cot S & W Co	73,952	679
Yangtszepoo Mill	55,632	416
Laou-Kung-Mow Mill	40,096	....
Oriental Cot Mfg Co	50,768	....
(Hua-Sheng) San-Hsin Mill	65,500	956
Shanghai Cot Mfg Co	46,000	886
Hen-foong Mill	15,576	350
Yue-Yuen Mill	27,000	250
Yue-Tung Mill	18,200	300
Anglo-Chinese Mill	13,200	....
Kung-Yik Mill	25,376	500
Hung Yue Mill	25,000	....
Chiu-Zung Mill	10,080	....
Hen Chong Yuen Mill	10,000	....
Sun Sing Mill	26,000	....
Dong Chong Mill	11,200	....
International Mill	53,200	500
Naigai Wata Mill	110,000	....
Teh-Dah Mill	10,368	....
Ho-Fung Mill	23,600	....
Hupeh Govt Tai Wai Mill	50,000	....
Hupeh Govt Tai Wai Mill	40,000	600
Soo-Lung Mill	28,000	....
Kwang Ching Mill	18,000	....
Tung-Yih-Kong Mill	18,000	....
Tung-Wai-Kong Mill	10,300	....
Dah-Sung Mill	60,000	200
Dah Zeng Mill	26,500	....
Chi-Tai Mill	13,200	....
Lee-Yung Mill	18,000	....
Chang-Teh-Fu (Kwong Yih) Mill	25,000	....
Yue-Tai Mill	15,000	....
Yue-Tai Mill	15,000	....
Tung-Chiu-Yuen Mill	18,800	216
Chung-Sing Mill	30,000	....
Hankow No. 1 Mill	20,000	....
Total	1,126,568	5,853

The output of these mills is from 500,000 to 800,000 bales of yarn, according to the demand, and it may be calculated that each loom turns out 300 pieces of 40 yards of cloth in twelve months, say a total of 1,755,900 pieces.

WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY.

◆

The British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Agricultural Institute.

The total yield of wheat in Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Algeria, Egypt, Tunis, Argentina, Australia, and New Zeland for the year 1916-17 is estimated at 293,384,000 cwts., or 27.7 per cent., below the yield of 1916, and 16.9 per cent. below the average of the five years 1911-15.

The carry-over of the preceding crop remaining at the beginning of the commercial season is estimated at 50,484,000 cwts., making the total available supply 343,868,000 cwts.

Statistics for other countries are not obtainable.

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OF UNIFORM STRENGTHS.

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"MOTOR CAR" BRAND (Dark Emulsion.)

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Works: HULL, ENGLAND.

Agents for India & Burma—

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S. H. Ronaze & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

B. K. Paul & Co., [illegible] Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

J. Hussain & Co., 6, Stringers St., Madras.

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MR. MASSINGHAM ON INDIA

THE EMPIRE "AS A DEVELOPING PROPOSITION."

Presiding at a lecture delivered on April 14 at the King's Weigh House, Thomas-street, W., by Mr. Harendranath Maitra on "India's Place in the Empire," Mr. H. W. Massingham, editor of the "Nation," said it was at the present time absolutely necessary to understand India's position in the Empire. At the forthcoming Imperial Conference some scheme of reconstruction for the Empire would probably be considered. At the Conference the Dominions and India would be represented, but on quite different terms. The Dominions were free communities with fully developed constitutions of their own and their representatives would sit there with absolute equality with our own Prime Minister and his colleagues. India, on the other hand, would have none of these advantages. She was not free; she had no Constitution; and she would be represented at the Conference by the Secretary of State and two representatives of her own who would far from enjoy equality with the other representatives.

That was a matter of great gravity for us and the Empire. He did not think that we could arrive at any ready-made solution of the matter, which was one which demanded our most serious consideration. If only we could get our rulers to understand that the Empire, like the world, was a developing proposition, and not a thing to stand still, we could look forward to seeing a greater future, not only for India, but the Empire at large.—"The Observer."

BATTLE OF VIMY.

THE STORY OF A MODEL.

Comparative trifles may determine great destinies. The victory on the Vimy Ridge may well prove one of the decisive events in that progress of the war on the Western Front, writes Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France. To say that this victory is directly associated with a pretty little model sounds almost like meaningless levity. Yet I have it on the authority of one who is beyond question qualified to speak that such is the case. And to every visitor of commissioned rank to this Headquarters goes forth the stereotyped question, "Have you seen our model?" It is a scale reproduction of the landscape of which the Vimy Ridge is the central feature, and the hand that fashioned it is that of a consummate artist. The material of which it is moulded is plasticine, and the colouring is done with vivid realism. You see the general verdure of the landscape, the alternate chalky and earthy tracery of the whole trench systems, the network of roads and tracks, the railways and streams, and most important of all, the contour of the ridges, spurs, gullies, and plateaux, all reproduced with amazing fidelity in precise proportions. Every mine crater is reproduced, and every belt of wire shown as it existed before the terrific bombardment which preceded the infantry attack.

This work of months was executed from aerial photographs, from maps, and direct observation. Local knowledge was largely requisitioned, and the author of the model gladly acknowledges the assistance he received from the Mayor of Vimy, himself a keen sportsman, with an intimate knowledge of the country. Over this Liliputian landscape staff officers of high rank pored for hours on end, and officers and non-coms. from the Canadian and British units which were detailed for the assault were coached in their parts on this wonderful model. Much artillery plotting was done over this fantastic plan. It deserves to be placed in some monumental niche, for beyond all question it contributed to a degree which it would be difficult to exaggerate to the splendid victory so often schemed upon its surface.

IMMENSITY OF THE ACHIEVEMENT.

The story of that imperishable adventure was unfolded to me by the Staff officer as we bent together over the model. He traced exactly the development of the attack, pointing out the dispositions of our own and the enemy troops. While I do not know that his profoundly interesting account leaves me much to add to what has already been written about the capture of Vimy Ridge, it did bring home to me very vividly the immensity of the achievement. There was great danger of a prompt counter-attack from the north-east, where the Germans were in strength, and a glance at the model rendered it clear that the key to the position was Hill 145. This the Army Commander clearly realised from the outset. As a matter of fact, so admirably was the whole thing schemed and carried out that the cost was extraordinarily light.

It is very interesting to learn that a study of the captured ground has thus far confirmed the accuracy of the model above described in every detail. I was even shown the slight depression in the ground where our gunners had failed to reach the wire entanglements.

TO REMEDY THINNESS AND IMPROVE THE FIGURE.

Ladies who are thin, scraggy and angular, and lacking in that full well-rounded development which adds so much to any woman's charms may accomplish wonders in the way of putting on flesh, filling up hollow cheeks, necks and shoulders and developing the figure generally by giving a little attention to the nervous system. When the nerves are weak the stomach and other vital organs are the first to suffer. The food eaten is not converted into flesh and you become thin, scraggy, anaemic, run-down and despondent. The seat of trouble is the nerves which direct and control the work of the stomach and liver. They must be strengthened by a proper nerve food, and you can obtain nothing better for the purpose than Phormoid, a highly concentrated food product sold by all chemists. Eat one Phormoid tablet before meals, and note how much better you will feel after the first day. Weigh yourself when you start and again at the end of the first week. You should have gained about 2lbs. at the very least.

Caution to Ladies.—Thin ladies who object to an increased bust development should not take Phormoid, as it generally develops the bust from three to four inches in a few weeks. 7778

BRITISH PRISONERS IN TURKS' HANDS.

WHERE GENERAL TOWNSHEND WAS LODGED.

General Townshend is lodged in the Villa Hampson at Prinkipo, an island in the Sea of Marmora. He greatly praises the thoughtful attention of the Ottoman authorities for his comfort.

This statement, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," is made in the latest reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which deals mainly with officers' camps where British, French, and Russian officers are in captivity.

Dealing generally with the position of the prisoners, the delegates say that it must be recognised that the Turkish authorities had made serious efforts to alleviate the hardships of the captivity of the British, French, and Indian officers. They base this statement upon what they have seen.

"In general the best hotels and private houses have been placed at the disposal of the British and French officers. With some exceptions the officers have not made any complaints as to their lodging and food.

"As for the soldiers, the question is different. We know that the Turkish soldiers are subjected to the same regime; they are content with very little, endure the greatest privations, and are accustomed to the smallest amount of nourishment. The Europeans, principally those coming from Kut, have been so weakened by the marches across the desert that one can understand that their restoration to health would be rendered more difficult by an insufficient diet.

"When, as at Afiun Kara Hissar, they have to work, their strength is taxed to an extent which is not in proportion with their power of resistance. This implies no blame upon the Turkish military authorities, but is the result of exceptional circumstances."

Altogether the delegates visited eleven depots—those at Brusa, Eski Shehr, Kutaya, Afiun Kara Hissar, Konia, Yozgad, Kirshehr, Yedi Kule, Ismid, Haidar Pasha, and Harbie, the last two being military hospitals.

At Eski Shehr sixty-six Indian Mohammedan officers, four doctors, and thirty-six orderlies were lodged in six of the best private houses in the town; the hygienic arrangements were good, and a variety of food was obtainable at reasonable prices.

At Brusa, which was visited on November 21 and 22, the delegates found fourteen British officers and a doctor. General Grier, General Smith, and Captain Halford were lodged at the Hotel Brotte; General Melliss, General Delamain, General Hamilton, General Evans, Colonel Parr, Majors McKenna, Johnson, Walker, and Bennet, and Captains Hibbert and Goldfrap were at the Hotel Osmanieh.

At Afiun Kara Hissar there were on November 28, sixty-seven British officers, 432 British soldiers, and 223 Indian soldiers. The quality of the food was satisfactory, but the quantity was rather too small. The delegates have received an assurance from the Turkish High Command that the prisoners shall not be obliged to work more than eight hours a day; they receive, it is declared, exactly the same food as the Turkish soldiers.

The delegates declare themselves extremely satisfied with the arrangements made by the British authorities for the housing, feeding, and clothing of Turkish prisoners.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	21	m 11 52	29 1	21	m 4 55	14 11
		11 34a	26 6		5 49a	19 0
Tues	22	0 33a	29 1	22	m 5 32	15 1
					6 33a	19 0
Wed	23	m 0 14	26 3	23	m 6 8	15 5
		1 10a	28 8		7 15a	19 2
Thur	24	m 0 53	25 10	24	m 6 43	16 0
		1 46a	28 1		7 55a	19 5
Fri.	25	m 1 31	25 4	25	m 7 17	16 9
		2 21a	27 6		8 34a	19 8
Sat.	26	m 2 9	24 10	26	m 7 52	17 8
		2 55a	26 10		9 16a	19 11
Sun.	27	m 2 51	24 3	27	m 8 30	18 7
		3 31a	26 3		10 7a	20 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
„ 21 (Monday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 8m.
„ 22 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 8m.
„ 23 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 8m.
„ 24 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 9m.
„ 25 (Friday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 9m.
„ 26 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 1m.	„ 7h. 9m.
„ 27 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 1m.	„ 7h. 10m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, 1917 May 21st, 6th 16-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th 5h. 3-5m a.m.; Full Moon, June 5th, 6h. 26-7 p.m.; Last Quarter 12th, 0h. 8-5m p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 21st May 1917 was 30.090 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 21.

Fresh disturbance from the west has given light rain in Baluchistan. Rainfall has been fairly general in central India, local in Upper Burma, Assam, West United Provinces, Kashmir, Baluchistan and Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in lower Burma, lower Bengal. Chief amounts are Port Blair and Mandalay two inches, Silchar one, Jessore one and a half, Sonamarg one, Baltandin a half, Amraoti three quarters and Pachmarhi one.

Forecast.—Extension of rainfall along north-west Frontier and [illegible] in Central Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th May 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.888	Inch
Temperature of Air	84.8	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9	„
Dew Point	75.5	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.740	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.2	„
Maximum temperature of Air	90.9	„
Minimum do.	80.4	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, NW, WNW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	153	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches.
Total fall during month	0.24	„
Do. do. year	1.92	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st	0.00	„

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st May 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in moderate or considerable defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in moderate or considerable defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is also below normal in Rajputana but in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para reports 0.22in. of rain and Neemuch 0.15in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature is in defect except at Dwarka, Veraval and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Saugor and Hoshangabad have had 0.40in. each, Amraoti 0.75in and Chanda 0.35in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in moderate or considerable defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature continues in defect in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Conditions remain unsettled. There has, however, been a decrease in the area of precipitation to-day. Local rain has fallen in Central India West and the Central Provinces and a few showers in Kathiawar and Malabar.

Some dust or thunderstorms may occur to the north of latitude 20deg. N. and a few thunderstorms in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 21st of May 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th May)	89.7	77.8	62	..	7.52	−3.43
Jask	90.6	76.5	66	..	4.23	+0.16
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th May)	94.1	82.6	70	..	3.12	−0.58
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.7	76.2	45	..	1.55	−0.28
Rawalpindi	87.8	65.0	71	..	6.93	−4.01
Lahore	89.9	67.7	61	..	2.69	−1.59
Hissar	87.4	66.1	48	..	4.34	..
Ambala	83.7	65.1	59	0.02	5.91	−0.33
Delhi	89.4	70.0	80	0.09	2.38	−1.16
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	84.6	69.2	66	..	3.51	+1.41
Mainpuri	87.8	68.5	71	..	4.65	+1.65
Jhansi	91.6	71.3	54	0.01	3.55	+1.49
Cawnpore	91.3	71.5	63	0.02	4.62	+2.53
Allahabad	94.4	75.2	48	..	6.09	+3.68
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	103.9	84.6	45	..	0.52	−0.86
Karachi	88.6	80.3	81	..	1.33	−0.30
Ajmer	86.0	70.6	54	0.03	3.07	+1.20
Jaipore	85.0	65.1	63	..	3.35	+1.45
Kotah	98.6	74.6	37	..	1.72	+0.17
Mount Abu	78.0	64.2	89	..	5.55	+3.92
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.6	75.7	62	..	0.73	+6.15
Dwarka	88.5	79.5	74	..	0.02	−0.67
Veraval	83.6	79.0	75	..	0.85	−0.14
Rajkot	101.2	69.3	67	..	2.64	+2.03
Bhavnagar Para	96.2	70.5	84	0.22	5.00	+4.21
Surat	96.9	76.9	69	..	3.42	+2.97
Ahmedabad	98.0	76.6	66	..	2.79	+2.32
Deesa	95.9	76.0	69	..	2.79	+2.16
Neemuch	93.4	70.8	64	0.15	7.63	+6.60
Indore	92.1	65.1	62	..	4.42	+3.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.5	67.1	73	0.06	10.01	+6.92
Saugor	91.2	67.0	65	0.40	4.45	+1.70
Hoshangabad	94.9	67.5	68	0.40	7.10	+5.66
Khandwa	93.2	72.1	54	0.18	3.65	+2.30
Akola	98.1	66.9	52	0.01	6.45	+4.25
Amraoti	91.8	68.2	54	0.75	7.66	+5.23
Nagpur	97.3	69.0	63	..	8.93	+5.67
Chanda	98.1	71.4	68	0.35	6.72	+2.96
Raipur	97.3	73.7	41	..	9.60	+6.25
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.9	80.0	71	..	2.64	+1.98
Ratnagiri	88.4	75.9	70	..	8.66	+7.78
Marmugao	89.7	78.7	72	..	5.86	+3.56
Karwar	91.6	76.7	74	..	9.76	+6.99
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.7	71.3	58	..	2.79	+1.49
Ahmednagar	95.8	67.3	55	0.09	2.64	+0.68
Poona	94.4	70.5	67	..	3.59	+1.81
Sholapur	98.8	76.4	40	..	9.90	+7.31
Bijapur	96.5	71.3	50	..	11.37	+8.80
Belgaum	91.2	62.7	67	..	12.45	+7.40
Aurangabad	95.5	70.2	46	..	2.70	+0.79
Nizamabad (Indur).	100.4	73.2	40	..	5.45	+2.47
Hyderabad	95.6	73.1	52	..	11.0[illegible]	+8.39
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.2	78.0	66	..	6.37	+2.73
Calicut	88.2	79.5	77	..	7.60	−7.27
Cochin	92.0	77.2	95	0.12	12.43	−9.39
Colombo	89.3	76.0	92	..	37.80	−5.06
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98.3	78.1	79	..	14.58	+6.57
Bellary	100.5	78.2	48	..	7.49	+3.06
Cuddapah	102.4	81.5	56	0.08	7.10	+0.87
Madras	96.6	79.8	85	..	18.98	−2.72
Bangalore	92.3	70.0	60	..	14.94	+6.84
Coimbatore	97.2	74.4	72	..	8.50	−0.55
Trichinopoly	97.4	79.5	69	0.03	5.61	−7.53
Negapatam	91.9	76.5	78	..	17.16	−14.29

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that [illegible] of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may [illegible] administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence its enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible]

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

◆

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 15th Vad of Vaishak, 1973.
Parsi: 14th of Adar, 1286.
Mahomedan: 30th of Rajjabul-Murajab, 1333.
Sunrise: 6h. 7h.; Sunset: 7h. 4m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

◆

Meeting of the Improvement Trust Board, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 23.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O., at 10 a.m. and Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m.

THURSDAY, May 24.

Empire Day.
Dance at G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics Institute, Empire Day, on Tennis Court, 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: "Official Government War Films, "The Battle of the Ancre" and "The Advance of the Tanks," 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

◆

DEATH.

DE SYLVA.—Martha Romano, widow of the late Dr. Norbert De Sylva, at 2-45 p.m. yesterday at her residence at Mathar Pacady. Funeral cortege will leave at 8 a.m., to-day and arrive at 8-45 a.m., to-day at the Church of Our Lady of Salvation, Dadar. Friends and relations will kindly accept this intimation.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

◆

By kind permission of Colonel F. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Rifles will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

◆

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Rifles will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

Mr. A. P. Maurice Magnier will hold the ninth of his series of "Causeries" in French in the hall of the Cercle Litteraire at 6 p.m. to-day.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the above dispensary during the month of April was 579 of which were 39 males, 254 females, and 286 children.

REPORTED THEFT.

A Mahomedan, named Oomer Abdul Satar, residing at Lamington Road, has complained to the police that his house was entered into and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 1,678 removed. Some clothes worth Rs. 500 were left in a gully.

INSURED PARCEL TAMPERED IN TRANSIT

Mr. K. L. N. Iyer, Inspector of Post Offices, Bombay, has reported to the police that an insured parcel containing gold valued at Rs. 300 which was sent from Bombay to Upleta has been found to have been tampered with at the latter place, the gold having been replaced by a stone.

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL.

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak presented a gold medal to Prof. Parshuramrao of the Prof Parshuramrao Circus, last night in the circus "Pandal" on behalf of the Hindu Missionary Society. On his arrival Mr. Tilak was given an ovation by the very large crowd of spectators with whom the "Pandal" was densely packed. Just before the penultimate item on the programme, Mr. Tilak entered the ring in Company with Prof. Parshuramrao, Mr. Patwardhan, the manager of the circus and a few other gentlemen and after delivering a brief eulogy presented the medal.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Thirteen attacks and twelve deaths occurred from plague on Tuesday the cases being reported as follows:—Fort Northern and Kamatipura, one attack each, Umarkhadi, Bhuleshwar, Walkeshwar and Worli, each one attack and one death, Mazagon, two attacks, Chukla, two attacks and two deaths, Mahim, three attacks and two deaths, Sion, one death and Hospitals, three deaths. Three attacks and two deaths occurred from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 89 as against 85 on the corresponding day of last year and 71 of 1915.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

The tenth number of the "Journal Parlé" (Spoken Journal) will be delivered to-morrow at the Salle Francaise, Apollo Bunder, at 6-20 p.m. The following is the summary of the contents of the number:—

Histoire: Bombay sous les Portugais. Mlle O. da Cunha.
Varietes scientifiques: La plante qui vet et qui tue. M. P. Gazal.
La litterature Goudjeratie a l'epoque actuelle. M. C. H. Shah.
Petit bonhomme vit encore! La Redaction.
Page musicale: Reverie, jouee sur la dilrouba par l'auteur, M. B. B. Sitarwalla.
Voyages: Le lac Leman et ses environs, Lieut. E. R. Mont-Thomas.
Philosophie poetique: Pensees tirees des oeuvres du poete sanscrit Bhartrihari, Ier et 2e siecles. M. R. D. Karve.
Actualites: Strateges en chambre M. P. L. Charlier.

BANGALORE EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

◆

EXEMPTION FOR SURVEY OFFICERS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, May 21.

The Exemption Tribunal for Civil and Military Station of Bangalore sat this morning and disposed of applications from the station which numbered about a hundred. Mr. A. R. Cox, I.C.S., was the President, Colonel Barton, Military Member, and two non-official gentlemen, Messrs. Hall and Skipp, sat by turn as non-official member. Major Anderson was the military representative.

Of the applications dealt with by the Tribunal was one by Colonel Renny Taiylour, Superintendent of Survey of India, Southern Circle, claiming exemption on behalf of eleven officers of that department. Messrs. F. E. Adams and J. H. Nicholas were exempted. Mr. S. S. McFielding was given exemption from general service. Exemption was refused in the case of Messrs. S. F. Norman, H. B. Simmonds, V. M. Morton, E. A. Meyer, F. C. Filcher, F. H. Grant, F. W. Smith and B. T. Wyatt, and in their cases the Superintendent of Survey to be consulted by the Selection Committee.

Mr. E. B. Mills, Director of Imperial Tobacco Co., and Mr. C. W. Cole, Agent of the local branch of the Bank of Madras, were exempted from general service. Dr. Ingram, Cotton, Surgeon, Dentist, was given total exemption while he is engaged in Government work.

The application of T. Melsom Jockey has withdrawn on the assurance that his training time would be extended. Mr. R. D. Anstead, Deputy Director of Agriculture Planting Districts, was refused exemption and his case was recommended to the Selection Committee. Mr. J. A. Yates, Inspector of Schools, 9th Circle, was refused exemption and also Mr. G. F. Burby, Registrar and Superintendent of the Residency Press, and Mr. A. H. Pitt, Manager of the Peninsular Tobacco Co.

PENINSULAR TOBACCO CO. EMPLOYEES

◆

In the case of fifteen others employed in the factory of the Peninsular Tobacco Co, six of them were refused exemption, but their cases were referred to the Selection Committee, five were ordered to do local service and others exempted on medical certificate.

Five of the employees of the Bangalore Woollen Mills were totally exempted up to the end of July and in the meanwhile arrangements are to be made for their military training.

In a few other cases exemptions were given on medical certificates, and some who claimed exemption on grounds of business exigencies were refused exemption as their businesses were not of national importance.

SIMLA TRIBUNAL.

◆

25 APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 21.

The Tribunal sat to-day at the Municipal Office and disposed of twenty-five applications.

Mr. Croft of the Bank of Bengal age 47, asked for total permanent exemption, the reasons being he was doing national service as Agent. The present staff was irreducible. The bank was a central bank for a large part of North India and was a clearing house, and the bank was financing industries. He was the only European officer and could not be removed from headquarters. In reply to Major Low he acknowledged he would have to close the bank in case of urgent necessity. The Tribunal passed an order saying no exemption seemed necessary, but there is to be no training within the bank's working hours.

Dr. Gilbert Walker who was liable for local service said he was doing Drs. Simpson and Norman's work and was sending weather forecasts to military authorities. His work hence was important and if owing to heavy drill, he broke down as in 1911, Dr. Simpson who is now with the Munitions Board would have to return. Total exemption was granted.

Mr. Poringer, Head Assistant, Imperial Service Troops, doing work connected with the war and he could not be spared by the office as the withdrawal would result in the dislocation of work. He was classed "C" and he was 39 years old. Total exemption was granted.

In case of Messrs. B. B. Howell, A. W. Deane, P. O. Meakins, A. V. Sanders and A. Devine, Police Officers, the Inspector-General of Police applied for total exemption. The Tribunal granted it for six months.

The P. W. D. Secretariat applied for exemption for Messrs. D. G. Harris, E. M. Duggan and A. Bloeminck from general service and with regard to general service training wished it to be recorded that warnings for training outside Simla would be sent to persons concerned through the departmental head with whom the decision, whether they could be spared for such training would lie, and not with army officers. The request was granted.

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES' APPLICATION.

The Director of Medical Services applied for total exemption for Messrs. D'Santos and Bridguell, Chief Clerk, and Superintendent respectively. With regard to D'Santos he was made liable for local service. The Thibunal thought *prima facie* there was no reason to exempt him, unless he was medically unfit. In the case of Bridguell, whose services were utilised night and day and who had not yet recovered from the after effects of an operation, total exemption was granted.

Mr. J. M. Young asked exemption from general service, but as he was one who had applied for commission which, however, was refused, Major Low objected to any exemption being granted and exemption was refused.

Mr. C. Davie who was medically unfit, was exempted.

Mr. Stanley Edwin of Lawrence and Mayo, aged 26, said he was managing three branches, Simla, Delhi and Lucknow and prayed for exemption as his firm had opened a branch at Basra for military work and part of its work was done by him. As in the case of another optician, Mr. Edwin was granted exemption for three months on general service, though not from general service training.

Mr. A. H. Lawrence of Emrie and Lawrence, Jewellers, pleaded for partial exemption on business grounds and said no lady could take his place. In reply to a question he said Mr. Emrie was refused exemption at Lahore and was referred to the Selection Committee. Mr. Lawrence asked the Tribunal if it could promise to take only one at a time and the Tribunal said it lay with the Selection Committee. In the end the application was refused.

A TAILOR'S APPLICATION.

Mr. G. R. Parker, tailor, who wanted exemption from training up till the close of the season was refused exemption as his grounds were not of national importance.

Messrs. Cook and Kelvey, applied for Mr. Deeks, their Simla and Delhi manager for exemption from all service which would take him away from Simla on the ground that he was the only European. Mr. Deeks said he looked after the clocks in 16 jails, besides those at the Viceregal Lodge, Delhi and Simla. Exemption was refused.

Messrs. Peake and Meakins, brewers, Solan Brewery, claimed exemption from general service and the proprietors of the brewery stated in support of the claim that their brewery was paying nearly two lacs and half towards the state coffer. Both were experts and in their absence business would suffer. Exemption was refused and as regards both not being taken away at the same time, the Tribunal referred them to the Selection Committee.

Messrs. King King and Co. applied for exemption from general service for their Simla manager Mr. Maclean, as the business would have to close in his absence. Exemption was granted for 3 months, but not from training.

Mr. Playfair Shaw of the Remington Typewriter Company, aged 48, was exempted on medical grounds.

Revd. James Black applied for total exemption for Mr. Chick and Mr. Cornick who were working in Red Cross work. Asked if ladies could take up their place, it was submitted that it was not possible. In the case of the former, exemption was granted for 3 months and as the latter was classed "C", he was asked to be re-examined. The Tribunal rose for the day.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A BARRISTER.

◆

PETITION FOR ENQUIRY IN CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

At the High Court to-day, before the Chief Justice, one Mr. Chill filed a petition making serious allegations against the professional conduct of a member of the English bar practising in the Calcutta High Court and asking for an enquiry. The name of the counsel in question did not transpire in court. His lordship issued a rule on the gentleman mentioned in the petition to show cause why an enquiry should not be directed in accordance with the prayers of the petition. The Registrar of the Court was directed to ascertain the present address of the gentleman with a view to serve the rule upon him.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

◆

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Commenting on the Government of India resolution on the Defence Force "The Statesman" writes:—If the duty of recruitment had been entrusted to district officers, there would have been a very different story to tell.

"The Empire" says:—The Government resolution is not a whit too strong a condemnation of the past and present attitude of educated Indians as regards military services.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—The main obtacles to recruitment are inadequate pay, denial of English Commissions and indiscriminate internment.

BRITISH CAPTURE A GENERAL.

◆

AN AMUSING INCIDENT OF THE GREA ATTACK.

M. Marcel Hutin, writing in the "Echo de Paris," says:—

"The General commanding the 17th Bavarian Division happened on the morning of the 9th to be engaged in drawing up a short report asking the Crown Prince Rupprecht for reinforcements.

"But he had no time to finish his note, for the barrage and rifle shots of the British fire shrieking round his shelter told him in unmistakable tems that his note, if he did finish it, would probably find its way to the British General Headquarters.

"In a fit of rage he tore up his rough draft report, while simultaneously some British Tommies, entering the shelter, politely invited him and his Staff to follow them.

"With rage in his heart the General obeyed, for he really had no option. This incident is of enormous significance, for it indicates the extent of the German's surprise on the first day of the Arras—Vimy battle."

It has been decided by the War Office that until further orders passage for families by transport is strictly forbidden.

HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

◆

TISZA'S DRASTIC ACTION.

The Hungarian Chamber has been closed. Its sittings have been adjourned sine die. Count Tisza has thereby once more proved that he is absolute master of the situation, says Mr. A. Beaumont, writing to the "Daily Telegraph" from Milan. Having the complete support of the Crown and a compact majority of 300 to 400 members, he is the strongest man in the Austro-Hungarian Empire to-day. In vain the various Opposition leaders for the past six months tried to shake his power. They appealed personally to the Emperor one month ago. Count Andrassy, Count Albert Apponyi, Count Michael Karolyi, and M. Aladar Zichy were all received in audience in turn by the young Emperor, and pleaded with him for at least a compromise in the form of a Coalition Cabinet, in which the Opposition was to have a voice. They are not men to be ignored, but are Magyars of as high standing and importance as Count Tisza himself, with great political traditions and a following, yet all their efforts were in vain. Count Tisza is accused by them of having formed his Government majority by downright bribery, and of maintaining it by all sorts of illegitimate means, yet all these accusations fail to shake him, and his majority remains compact, strong, and united, perhaps, because it is corrupt. The Chamber was not to meet again till June, but obtained a decree convoking it for an Easter session. It had only made an attempt at opening when a decree closing it was read. The President had declared the sitting on Thursday begun when, as the Ministers entered and only half the members had as yet taken their seats, the Opposition party of Count Karolyi and the popular Catholic group raised a howl. The cause of it was the Easter message of the German Kaiser. The Deputies yelled that what was good for the Germans was good for the Hungarians.

No discussion was to be begun until a bill for electoral reform was submitted. As Count Tisza entered the howls became more violent. The Chairman rang his bell, and several times suspended the sitting, but each time the tumult began afresh. Finally after repeated suspensions, the Chairman read a paper handed to him from Count Tisza. It was an Imperial Rescript, which simply closed the sitting then and there, and adjourned the Chamber indefinitely. It was received with fresh howls and execrations by the Karolyi and Catholic members, whilst the followers of Andrassy and Apponyi remained silent, and the big Government majority indulged in ironical jeers. It proved that Count Tisza did not even have to refer to the Emperor, but carries an Imperial Rescript with him in his pocket wherever he goes. A single word of his suffices to describe the situation. Electoral reform, he said, may be good in Germany, where there is no Parliamentary government. It cannot be applied in Hungary, because there the Parliament might interfere with the Government if the members were elected by universal suffrage.

FIRE AT OLAHA FACTORY.

◆

PORTIONS UNTOUCHED BY FIRE.

(Associated Press.)

BANKIPORE, May 21.

With reference to Mr. Gandhi's letter in which he corrects the previous report about the fire at Olaha Factory, basing the correction on the inference he evidently draws from the District Magistrate's letter to him, it will be interesting to know that portions of Olaha untouched by fire were the bungalow with outhouses, the bullock house and the granaries.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

OLD OFFENDER GETS 15 DAYS' HARD LABOUR.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle at the Esplanade Police Court, Excise Inspector Velloze charged Kadar Dawood Ebrahim with possessing half a grain of cocaine without a license. The accused who had a previous conviction was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

SENTRIES ON THE SEA SHORE.

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any one of your intelligent readers tell me why the proper course is not adopted in the following case by the authorities responsible thereto?

It is nearly a year that I see a constant watch kept near the Church Gate Station, on the shore to guard the foreign telegraph cable (as it is spoken among us) that is laid there in the sea. To forbid every one from coming near the place of the cable appears to be the sole duty of the armed man. The poor fellow has to fight every evening with the sound of the sea to make himself audible to those numerous men who come near it unknowingly. When shouting becomes useless, owing to the raging of the sea and the far off distance, he makes use of his gun and thus stops them from coming there. But this too sometimes fails when the passer-by does not see or hear him. Lastly he takes up one of the big stones near him and throws at him and thus succeeds in his difficult task somehow. Meanwhile, he never forgets to use his patent abusive language.—Yours, etc.

X.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

◆

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

There was not much demand for jute to-day and prices closed slightly weaker. There was a fair demand for coal shares, prices being firm. A few transactions in miscellaneous took place, rubber being inquired for. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 800; Bengal Giridih 20-4 20-8; Bankura 9-12, 10; Bokaro and Ramgurh 12-4, 12-8; Govalichuck 9-12, 10; Huntodih 17-6; Jainty Central 16, 16-4; Kuardi 15-4, 15-8; North Damuda 10-4; Phularitand 6-10, 6-14; Raneegunge 37-8; South Govindpur 8, 8-4; Sowardih 13, 13-4.

Jute:—Albion (ord) 472-8, 475; Barnagore (ord) 90; Clive (ord) 119-8, 118-8, 119-8, 117-12, 118-8; Delta (ord) 317, 319; Gourepore (pref) 100; Howrah (ord) 268, 280; Kamarhatty (pref) 100; Kanknarrah (ord) 384, 386; Lawrence (ord) 252; Standard (pref) 100; Wahenly 9-4, 9-8.

Miscellaneous:—Cawnpore Sugar (pref) 88; Gleneely Rubber 2.60; Radella Rubber 12.65; Sungie Bagan Rubber 3.65; Titaghur Paper (odr) 107.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67 to 67-4.

SARAT CHANDRA DAS.

◆

THE FIRST INDIAN TO ENTER LHAAS

It can only be owing to the war that the recent death of Rai Sarat Chandra Das has passed almost unnoticed, observes one who knew him, writing in the "Manchester Guardian. And yet he was as the Greeks would say, not unrenowned. Thirty-five years ago a generation of Tibetan mothers were telling their little ones stories (perhaps bogey tales) of the "school-babu," and how by some dark magic he had slipped undetected in and out of the Forbidden City. Or, thirty years ago, in that monastery outside the gates of Peking which is frequented by all the Tibetan traders to the Chinese capital, there was for many months no resident more popular than the suave and courteous "Kha-che Lama" (the Kashmir monk), nor with a better-deserved reputation for travel and Tibetan scholarship. But since then many of us have had time to forget what were the achievements that gave this Bengali gentleman such unusual fame. In a dozen crowded years of glorious life he came upon unique and stirring adventures and accumulated wonderful memories, but of them all none now thrills us more than that, with the solitary exception of the eccentric Dr. Manning, he was the first British subject to enter Lhasa.

He was one of the Government "chainmen," and one fancies that his name, like Kim's, was "on the books of one section of the Ethnological Survey." Trained in the engineering department of the Presidency College, Calcutta, he was a young man of twenty-five when, in 1874, he accepted the headship of the new Bhutia School in Darjeeling. At the same time, fresh from his twelve years' monastic training, Lama Ugyen-Gyantso was appointed teacher of Tibetan. In this way there was set on foot a lifelong comradeship in studies and travel between the Hindu pundit and his Tibetan assistant. In his capacity for languages Sarat Chandra was a typical Bengali. He studied Tibetan with characteristic energy and his success in subsequent difficult and dangerous tasks was largely brought about by a thorough mastery of the language. He soon began excursions into Sikkim towards the Tibetan frontier, and in 1879, through the exertions of his friend and colleague Ugyen-Gyantso, he managed to procure an invitation, passport, and safe-conduct to the famous lamasery of Tashi Lhumpo, at Shigatse; and here he remained nearly six months, guest and pupil of the greatest sage and scholar in Tibet, the saintly Lama Sengchen Dorjechan. Little did either then guess what would be the tragic consequences to one of them of this visit. Whatever might be urged against the disciple as a British agent, he was a genuine enthusiast for learning, and the august teacher had been Prime Minister to the Tashi Lama himself. But when the facts off Das's journey leaked out neither consideration availed. The holy man, for having "harboured in his temple and divulged national secrets to a foreign emissary," was sentenced to death; and "on a certain day in June, 1887," in the presence of weeping crowds, was repeatedly sunk till drowned in the sacred river Brahmaputra. This however, is anticipation.

THE JOURNEY TO THE FORBIDDEN.

Returned from Tashi Lhumpo, Pundit Sarat Chandra Das spent two busy years at Darjeeling, and then, when all preparations were completed for the momentous enterprise, in November, 1881, he started with Lama Ugyen on his "pilgrimage" to Lhasa.

The "Journey to Lhasa and Central Tibet" is by no means a literary masterpiece. For instance, it compares very unfavourably with the corresponding account by his pupil the Japanese monk Kawaguchi. "Three Years in Tibet." But, in addition to its being stuffed with all sorts of quaint and interesting information, it reveals the author as a man of shrewd intelligence, high courage, and almost limitless endurance. And indeed the dangers and hardships of the adventure must have daunted any less stout-hearted traveller. Sometimes the track lay through the haunts of a man-eating tiger, or the black yak-skin tents of the nomads across their path were guarded by ferocious dogs. Violent gales hurl them on their faces, avalanches roar and rattle round them, there are ice-cold streams to ford; they suffer in turn from cold, hunger, and thirst; and when the perils of these appalling mountain solitudes have been left behind they discover by way of climax that smallpox is raging in Central Tibet. But nothing turned the Bengali from his purpose. Not even the farewell warning of his friend the "minister" when he is about to enter on the final stage. "Sarat Chandra," he said, "Lhasa is not a good place. The Lhasa people are suspicious and insincere. . . . You have chosen a very bad time for your pilgrimage. . . . But," he added, "you will return safely, though the journey will be trying and fraught with immense difficulties." All of which proved true enough prophecy, and on May 30 the pilgrim is able to record the fulfilment of his life ambition:—

The road now became alive with travellers, mostly grain-dealers or argol-carriers, on their way to the city with trains of yaks, ponies, mules, and donkeys with jingling bells. . . . We pushed on. . . . At this point the road nears the river, and the whole city stood displayed before us at the end of an avenue of gnarled trees, the rays of the setting sun falling on its gilded domes. It was a superb sight. . . . On our left was Potala, with its lofty buildings and gilt roofs; before us, surrounded by a green meadow, lay the town with its tower-like whitewashed houses and Chinese buildings with roofs of blue glazed tiles. Long festoons of inscribed and painted rags hung from one building to another, waving in the breeze. At 4 p.m. . . . we entered the city. The policemen marked us as new-comers, but none of them questioned us. My head drooped with fatigue, my eyes were hidden by dark goggles, and the red *pagri* round my head made me look like a Ladaki. Some people standing in front of a Chinese pastry shop said as I passed: "Look! there comes another sick man; smallpox has affected his eyes. The city is full of them. What an awful time for Tibet!"

AUDIENCE OF DALAI LAMA.

Sarat Chandra remained nearly two weeks in the sacred city, visiting many of its marvels, and even had an audience of the Dalai Lama, then a child of eight. On leaving he did not go back at once, but turned aside eastward to explore the Yalung valley, of great interest as the cradle of Tibetan civilisation. He reached his home in Darjeeling in December, 1882. Needless to say, he brought back information of the greatest value. He was absorbed by the literary work with which his name will always be associated. He was Tibetan translator to the Government, he compiled Tibetan-English and Sanskrit-English dictionaries, and published, besides the reports of his pioneers surveying work, innumerable papers for the learned societies of Calcutta.

The absolutely exclusion of strangers from Tibet and the hostile attitude of the Tibetans and their Government was directly traceable to the discovery of Sarat Chandra's identity. In Sir Francis Younghusband's "India and Tibet" we read that at the conclusion of the negotiations in Lhasa in 1904, when all prisoners of war were released, two unfortunate wretches were produced who for 19 years had been confined for having given Rai Sarat help and hospitality.

It is difficult to say to what extent Rudyard Kipling was indebted to Sarat Chandra and his experiences for much in "Kim." It seems pretty certain that without the late Rai Bahadur's life we should have missed that most lovable creation of Kipling's, Teshoo Lama, Abbot of Such-zen, the seeker who would tell Kim stories, "tracing with a finger in the dust, of the immense and sumptuous ritual of avalanche-guarded cathedrals, of processions and devil-dancers, of the changing of monks and nuns into swine, of holy cities fifteen thousand feet in the air, of intrigue between monastery and monastery, of voices among the hills, and of that mysterious mirage that dances on dry snow. He spoke even of Lhasa and the Dalai Lama, whom he had seen and adored."

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

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A WAR LOAN MEETING.

A large gathering of Kolees and other Marathi speaking Hindu backward classes took place in the Sonapore Lane on Saturday last in celebration of the Shri Satya Narayan Puja. There was a large mandap erected, decorated with flags, buntings and ever-greens and their Majesties' portraits. Mr. A. O. Harkar, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was present on the occasion. After the Puja ceremony was over, Messrs. K. R. Koregaonkar and D. M. Kokade addressed the meeting. They explained to the audience the great sacrifice the British Empire and her Allies were making to put a stop to the barbarous aggression of Germany and impressed upon them their duty as loyal citizens to help their beloved Sovereign in buying the War Loan and thus bringing the great war to a successful end. Mr. Harkar spoke a few words of encouragement in English which were translated into Marathi to the audience. Mr. Harkar having been thanked for his presence and garlanded, the meeting dispersed after distribution of *pan-supari* and flowers.

ACCEPTANCE OF BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

◆

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 21.

The Government of India announce that after the closure of the main section of the Indian War Loan on the 15th June 1917, they will be prepared to accept as further subscription to the loan at par British treasury bills tendered in England under discount of 4½ per cent. to an amount not exceeding previous cash subscription of tenderer in India and accompanied by a certificate that treasury bills were the property of the person in whose name the paper is held prior to 17th April 1917.

WARLOAN LOTTARY AND INCOME TAX

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some days ago there appeared in your columns an inquiry from a correspondent whether or not the capital of the prizes won at the War Loan Lottery issued by the W. I. T. Club, was liable to pay income or super tax. I had addressed letters to the Secretary, W. I. T. Club, and to the Secretary of the War Loan Information Bureau, but the reply received was neither definite nor satisfactory. I thereupon requested H. E. the Viceroy to clear this point authoritatively and I am very glad to inform you that H. E. the Viceroy has been very graciously pleased to inform me in reply through the Under-Secretary to the Government of India by his letter No. 1074 and dated the 15th instant, that the Capital Value of the War Bonds or other Government securities distributed as prizes in lotteries, will not be assessed to income tax or super tax, but that the interest derived therefrom will, however, be asssessable or otherwise to super tax or income tax under the ordinary rules. The public will see from the above that this is a very fair and just solution of the question raised in your columns some days back and it now behoves every one to freely buy the War Lottery tickets according to his means for by doing so he will not only help the Empire in the prosecution of this great war for the liberty and rights of smaller nations, but will also help himself and his dependents in case he is fortunate enough to win one or more prizes in this lottery.—Yours, etc.,

LOYAL.

Bombay, May 21st.

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Mr. T. K. Sivarama Aiyer, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Kumbakonam, writes: "Your predictions for the past year have been strikingly accurate."
THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU,
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 22, 1917.

"DER TAG"—NEW STYLE.

◆

Reuter has taken the trouble to cable a summary of an article appearing in the German industrial paper "Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung." The article, according to Reuter's message, discloses a further extension of the scare regarding the after-war trade which has been started in the German banking press and is described as having been written with the deliberate intention of preparing the German nation for the surrender of all political claims, if only peace can be obtained on the pre-war trade conditions. The concluding sentences of the article are noteworthy. The writer says:—

> "We shall shortly have to face the most disagreeable facts. We can only gradually repair our pre-war position in the world's market, but conditions of peace offer our first opportunity. Unless, however, we succeed in extorting from England an absolutely unrestricted and most favoured nation treatment throughout the British Empire, we shall see our hands forcibly tied in other directions by those who take their political and commercial cue from her."

The outstanding point that emerges from this article, and from the recent utterances and writings of German politicians and publicists, is the recognition of the fact that the day of reckoning,—even the possibility of which was at first rejected with contempt,—is imminent. This recognition, according to the evidence that is available, is fairly general. The point of difference consists in the methods advocated to prepare the country for *the day*,—a very different day from the old one. And an examination of these constrasting views presents an instructive psychological study.

There is, on the one hand, what may be described as the "ruthless submarinism" school, the followers of which have pinned their faith on snatching an advantage by this last desperate means that would go to balance the victory of the Allies. The general public in Germany, however, have to be reconciled to the savagery of this weapon, or, at least an attempt has to be made to reconcile them to it. That is sought to be done by raising the imaginative spectre of the treatment which, it is alleged, the Allies and especially Britain, will mete out to the German people. Hence the scare about the after-war trade, the spread of which is encouraged by the writer of the article in the "Reinische Westfaelische Zeitung." This scare,—and in consequence the submarine propaganda,—is further supported by the reinforced attempts at accentuating the hatred of England. So that it is not surprising to find even Prof. Haeckel, the octogenarian protagonist of Darwinism delivering himself as follows:

> "Should England, the real originator of this unexampled war of nations, in which she has hounded on half the world against us, win the fight, the British peace would be equivalent to the destruction of Germany, it would be Finis Germaniae. For 50 years I have accurately known England and its inhabitants. I entertain now, as always, the most sincere admiration for its magnificent kultur, its many services for science and art, and its social and political development.
>
> "Many charming and sentimental Germans who do not know England, and its character, which is so entirely at variance with ours, measure these with their own German standard, and still hope for a friendly understanding with our irreconcileable and deadly enemy. I hold such an understanding impossible.
>
> "It will only be possible to bring about the longed-for German peace when we have driven England to her knees by our submarines."

On the other hand, the school of German publicists who see in immediate constitutional reform the only hope of averting the situation, is gaining strength. The most important exponent of this school is Herr Harden who, writing in the "Zukunft" in mail week, emphasises that the general outlook, unless Germany can be saved by conversion to democracy, is as black as it can be. Hopes have been raised in some quarters in Germany of profiting by the inevitable internal dislocation caused in Russia by the revolution. Herr Harden is under no such illusions:

> Winter may follow spring and painful disappointment follow jubilation before the United States of Russia come into existence. . . . Can the mujik travel as far as Cheidze wants to lead him? Or will he only reach Gutchkoff's dug-out? Or will he turn back from the confusion? It is all one; the Russian to-day sees a goal on reaching which he hopes to be compensated for all his suffering, and he knows that his ideal, which is now breaking into leaf, must return to darkness if the war brought him only loss. Consequently, we must reckon with the possibility that he will endure the war bravely and patiently, that he will put up with the traffic troubles which cannot be cured in a moment, and that he will at least try to stand firm at his post. Doubtless the Allies hardly expect more from him to begin with. . . . Our enemies hope to settle the three Empires and the Bulgarian peasant democracy without any violent assistance on the part of Russia.

Herr Harden, of course, cannot be expected to admit frankly that a military defeat awaits his country,—inevitably and at no distant date. But that the conviction as to this result has gone home in his mind cannot be doubted, though it takes the form of the declaration that, only in the event of both sets of belligerents abandoning their faith in a military decision, could there be peace negotiations without the utter collapse of one group as may be gathered from the following:

> Bagdad English; the advanced troops of the British and the Russians in contact on the frontier of Persia; wide areas of the soil of France once more in possession of the Republic; China's revolt from Germany; the success of the British at Arras: the new community with 100,000,000 Americans, who desire for themselves neither land nor money nor even repayment of the costs of the war, and who with their ideal solution work upon the nerves of all mankind; the confident hope of Central America and South America—in these circumstances is it possible for any sober man, who does not want to blush before our warriors, to say in his madness that the results of these three months have wearied our enemies and set them whimpering for a feeble peace?

The same gloomy admission is contained in the attempt by Herr Harden to emphasise the effect upon French opinion of the German devastations in France, by quoting the Resolution of the French Senate on the subject. "Since April 1," he adds,

> "this Resolution has been posted on the walls of every French Commune; every word burns with unquenchable wrath. And no peace bells can be heard from the Island Empire which is surrounded by our submarines and mines, or from the telegrams exchanged by the enemy Commanders. Of what use would be contradiction? Of how much less use would it be to raise hopes of peace, which might be followed by disappointment and a dangerous weariness?"

"That" Herr Harden insists, "must not be." Where then does hope lie? Herr Harden replies. "Close the sacred circle and in the anxious time of waiting set your house in order." It is too much to expect that there will be a revolution in Germany. For whatever the crimes of the German bureaucracy, the fact cannot be ignored that it has unlike the Russian bureaucracy, never inspired that hatred and opposition among the people which the latter did by its inefficiency no less than its tyranny. But to the extent to which there is in Germany a development towards democracy, to that extent will the cause of the Allies have triumphed.

THE MONEY MARKET AFTER THE WAR

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Among the many vital financial and economic post-war problems which have been under discussion for some time past not the least important, as we pointed out recently, is the one concerning the rate of interest which is likely to prevail for a few years following the conclusion of peace. There are thoughtful economists both in England and in the United States who have devoted considerable attention to this question and in all financial circles it has become a subject of keen discussion. On the whole, judging from the literature published on the subject, it appears that the majority of opinions incline to the prevalence of a higher rate. In the United States Mr. Irwin Fisher, a well-known economist, read an exceedingly well thought-out and logical paper some time ago before a learned society, in which he pointed out why a higher rate of interest was to be expected for some years to come. It will be remembered that in these columns we noticed the salient points elaborated by Mr. Fisher in his paper. Postulating that the rate of interest depends on the future value of the capital repayable at a certain prescribed period compared to the value at the time of its advance, he argued on the probabilities of the demand which was certain to arise on the conclusion of peace. There would evidently be a large demand not only among the belligerents but neutral countries for the most immediate objects. Reparation of heavy damages done to a variety of property which are the sources of production, reconstruction of armaments, of shipping, and other objects of paramount necessity, the problem of additional production with its concomitants, the wage question,—all these and other minor necessities of a multifold character, would naturally conspire to make money dear. Very many of the large loans could hardly be made repayable at short dates. The length of time over which the repayment of new loans may extend would prove a most important element in the determination of the rate. Even after eliminating from consideration the factors tending to a diminuition of the demand in certain other but limited directions, there were reasonable grounds to assume that for some years to come, after the conclusion of peace, the probabilities or prospects of a higher rate of interest were overwhelming.

Coming to the writings on the same subject of many economists in England, we may select Professor Pigou as typical of a large number. In his article in the latest "Economic Journal," "Interest after the War and the Export of Capital," that learned writer comes to the same conclusion, though from a standpoint different from that at which Mr. Fisher has arrived. At the outset Mr. Pigou very rightly dispels the vulgar error that the new capital which will be obtainable on the return of peace must necessarily be equal to the rate that may be paid on Government loans contracted during the war. That rate has no direct effect on the post-war rate of interest on *new* capital. On the contrary, the future value of the present war loans will be regulated by the rate at which interest will in future have to be paid on fresh borrowings. On the answers to the following two broad questions will depend the determination of the future rate of interest:—

1. What the real rate of interest in England after the war is likely to be: (1) if the Government does, and (2) if the Government does not, prohibit the export of British capital
2. Is it, on the whole, desirable that the Government should prohibit or otherwise interfere with such exportation.

In order to consider these two essential questions, Professor Pigou lays down his fundamental proposition, that "the real rate of interest, like every other value, is determined by the introduction of the forces of supply and demand." As to the supply, we have carefully to examine the real "income getting power" of the people. What will it be? Will it be greater or less than what it was previous to the outbreak of the war? This income earning ability is of a two-fold character. Firstly, the future capacity of England to earn the interest on services of a variety of character and on monies lent to foreign countries; and, secondly, on the productive power which the country may show. Professor Pigou, assuming the estimates of Sir George Paish given in the "Statistical Journal" of May 1916, observes that on the whole, "the nation has succeeded in meeting nearly the whole of the war expenditure out of its income without having needed to draw upon its accumulated capital to any extent worth speaking about." The capital claims upon foreign countries, should the war last till the close of this year, would not exceed 200 millions. So that, this sum may be considered as practically negligible in view of the facts of the annual income being generally admitted to be £2,000 million. As to productive capacity within the country itself, after going into details which it is not essential to enter into in this place, the learned economist infers that, though at the end of the war the industrial equipment may be smaller than it was before the war, it will be, at the worst, only a little smaller. He goes so far as to venture on the statement that in the United Kingdom, it is not to be expected that even a three years' war would involve a contraction of industrial equipment more than a very low percentage." Reviewing the systems of organisation which go towards production, Professor Pigou is of opinion that on the whole it seems reasonable to expect a distinct improvement in industrial organisation "as a direct result of the experience of the war." Taking the factors of equipment and organisation together, their joint effectiveness when peace returns will be "at least as great" as it was before the date of the outbreak of the war." Carefully considering the probable post-war state of the able-bodied and able-minded of the population, Mr. Pigou is of opinion that the effects cannot be balanced with any confidence. But it is obvious that the man-power for production will be considerably less after the war. At a reasonable guess, however, he seems to think that it will be about the same, "though relatively to the dependent and non-productive part of the population it will be somewhat reduced."

For the several reasons carefully examined, Professor Pigou would have us infer that the net income earning capacity after the war is unlikely to differ substantially from what it was before the war. "This means," he remarks, "that the aggregate flow of production, out of which the new capital forthcoming in any year must be taken, will not be altered in volume." But at this stage it is needful to take into consideration these further influences: First, it is probable that a larger proportion than before of the real income of the community will be absorbed on the upkeep of armaments. Secondly, the increase in the dependent part of the population will absorb a larger part of the real income in ordinary consumption. These two influences must diminish the supply of resources available to be turned into new capital. The third influence will tend the opposite way. The payment of interest on war loans will involve the transference of a large annual sum from wage earners and other poor persons, who hold little war loan stock, to rich persons who hold a great deal. That is happening on a small scale even now. The richer people will be able to save and convert into capital a larger portion of their income. Thus, in an indirect way, it will expand the sources of supply. After taking all the advantages and disadvantages of the triple influences into consideration, the learned professor is of opinion that "the supply of new capital available in response to any given rate of interest will be somewhat smaller than before." That signifies a higher rate of interest. So far as to the one part of the broad question, namely, that of the probability of a smaller capital than before the war being available for capital, as *new money*, which must necessarily tend to a higher rate of interest. We shall on an early occasion take up Professor Pigou's second parable touching the export of the new capital which may be available, provided that export is permitted and not prohibited by the State for political reasons.

Notes of the Day.

◆

The Romance of Sarawak.

The announcement of the death of the Raja of Sarawak recalls the romantic circumstances in which the predecessor of the late Raja came, as an Englishman, to be the chosen ruler of a petty Oriental state. In 1839-1840 Sarawak, the most southern province of the Sultanate of Brunei was in rebellion against the Sultan. Sir James Brooke, who had formerly been in the service of the East India Company, assisted in the suppression of the rebellion, and after it was quelled Muda Hassim, the weak and inefficient ruler, against whom the insurgents had rebelled, resigned in favour of Sir James Brooke, who thus became Raja of Sarawak and was warmly welcomed by his new subjects. During the next few years Raja Brooke assisted by Captain, afterwards Admiral Sir Henry, Keppel, expelled the Malay and Dyak pirates from the Saribas and Batang Lupar rivers and completely freed those regions from their scourge.

The New Raja.

Thirteen years later the Chinese population of Upper Sarawak, who had been working the alluvial deposits of gold for many generations, rebelled and seized the Government and Raja Brooke narrowly escaped with his life. His nephew, the new Raja, raised a force of Malays and Dyaks and speedily drove the rebels out of the Sarawak territory. The present Raja, who was born in 1829, succeeded his uncle in 1868 and under his rule the State flourished and its territories were expanded. In 1888 it became a British Protectorate and in 1904 the position of His Highness as Raja of Sarawak was formerly recognised by King Edward. His eldest son who succeeds him and was born in 1874 has for many years past been associated with the administration, which is carried on by an organised and pensioned civil service, the higher posts in which are mostly filled by Europeans. The late Raja, married in 1869, the daughter of Clayton de Widt. The dowager Rani, as she now is, is a most accomplished and cultured woman, who has taken a leading part for many years in the movement for the equality of the coloured races. The new Rani who married the Raja Muda in 1911, is a daughter of Lord Esher.

How to be a German.

"How are we to remain German?" was the theme of a lecture delivered in mail week by Dr. Beumer, a well-known member of the Reichstag. Among the eight things essential for their national existence, according to him, was that the Germans must abjure sentimentality. And the worthy doctor's idea of sentimentality may be gathered from the following:

> Germans, must cherish Bismarck's statement once made in the Reichstag: "I am a Christian, but not that sort of Christian that if I get a blow on one cheek I would turn the other and say, "Another blow, please!" When I am attacked I defend myself." That was a fine stroke of the Minister of War, General von Stein, when he prohibited the formation of German committees to look after the comfort of foreign prisoners of war. What an absurd and sickly-sentimental idea it was! And what a mess the committees would get into! They might have been able to converse with the British, French and Italians, but what about the Russians, Ashantis, Senegal negroes and other barbarians? The entire Oriental seminary of Berlin would be required as interpreters.

Indian Forest Exploitation.

An evidence of the welcome change of attitude towards the development of India's immense forest resources is contained in the publication by the Government of India of a memorandum entitled "The Work of the Forest Department in India." The memorandum deals with the past history of the Forest Department and the future policy to be pursued. An idea of the wealth of resources may be gathered from the fact that notwithstanding the financial policy pursued, the forest revenue has increased rapidly. Thus, while during the past fifty years, the annual surplus realised had grown tenfold, it averaged £882,000 per annum in the five years ending 1913-14. The Government have now decided to abandon the present practice of meeting all capital expenditure on forest exploitation from revenue, so that in future the provision of the much-needed transport facilities and of machinery for extraction will not depend on the amount that can be spared from the annual surplus. Forest exploitation is a profitable business in itself and, as is acknowledged in the new publication, in spite of what has been done, there is still room for enormous development in this respect, for there are extensive areas of valuable forest as yet almost untouched and these represent a vast capital locked up and not only lying idle but deteriorating.

Village Government in Assam.

It is a curious irony that, as far as, at least, the development of local self-government is concerned, the most backward provinces in other respects are those which show the most progress. This is apparent from the interesting account which Sir Archdale Earle, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, gave at a recent meeting of the local Legislative Council, of the village organisations in that province. There are at present 62 village authorities established under the Local Self-Government Act. Though Sir Archdale did not say whether the members of these are elected or nominated, the people according to him, have shown that they are capable of governing their own villages. Thus numerous village paths have been constructed and roads and in some cases, tanks have been built at the expense of the villagers. The villagers have been entrusted with the maintenance of primary schools and village grazing grounds. Experiments made to test the executive capacity of villagers by distributing small grants supplemented by the free labour of the villagers or their contributions, have, Sir Archdale added, proved successful. Sir Archdale promised further development of these bodies and stated that a scheme to give them powers to deal with petty criminal and civil cases is under consideration and that, in fact, a Bill on the subject has already been drafted. Whilst this is the achievement and promise in Assam, the Government of "progressive" Bombay are still considering the possibility or advisibility of starting village organisatons in the Presidency!

Official and Personal.

◆

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Women's Branch Depot at Poona on Saturday morning afterwards attending the Women's War Loan Meeting at the Council Hall.

His Excellency visited the Civil Dairy at Poona on Saturday morning. Her Excellency visited the Sassoon Officers' Hospital at Poona. Their Excellencies arrived at Mahableshwar on Saturday evening.

The Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Marten have arrived at Government House.

H. H. the Maharana Shri Sir Vakhatsinghji of Lunawada has arrived in Bombay and is staying in a bungalow at Warden Road.

H. H. the Nawab of Jaora has arrived in Bombay and is putting up at Nepean Sea Road.

FIERCE FIGHTING BEYOND BULLECOURT.

BRITISH OCCUPY FURTHER SECTION OF HINDENBURG LINE.

BRITISH BEYOND BULLECOURT.

MORE OF HINDENBURG LINE OCCUPIED.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

EIGHT AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2-35 p.m., May 21.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports:—As a result of an early morning attack we occupied a further section of the Hindenburg Line on over a mile of front between Fontaine-lez-Croiselles and Bullecourt. The enemy unsuccessfully counter-attacked. Fierce fighting continued throughout the day and we inflicted heavy casualties and took prisoners. The fighting continues in our favour.

We drove off the raiders last night near Oppy and south-west of Wytschaete. We made a successful raid south of Armentieres.

We brought down eight aeroplanes and one balloon. Four of our aeroplanes are missing.

EFFECTIVE BRITISH ARTILLERY.

ENEMY ROUTED SOUTH OF EPEHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., May 21.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—Our artillery broke up an attack by the enemy on our advanced posts south-eastward of Epehy and we took Germans prisoners during patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of Fauquissart.

BULLECOURT A KEY POSITION

VALUABLE SUPPORT FOR FUTURE ATTACKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A French semi-official statement describes Bullecourt as a key position that will serve as a most valuable support for future attacks against Riencourt and Queant which are the last redoubts of German defence in this sector.

COALMINERS TO BE RECRUITED.

GOVERNMENT DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. May 21.

The Government has decided to recruit coalminers medically classified as Class A. who entered industry after August 1914, excepting engineers and mechanics.

COMMANDER FANE OF THE DARTMOUTH.

KILLED IN FIGHT IN THE ADRIATIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. May 21.

Commander Fane, of the cruiser Dartmouth, was killed in fight in the Adriatic.

FOOD CONTROL IN ENGLAND

DEFENCE OF LORD DEVONPORT'S ADMINISRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., May 21.

Mr. Kennedy Jones, Director General of Food Economy, speaking at Edinburgh defended Lord Devonport's administration. He said that Lord Devonport thoroughly grasped the difficulties and dealt with the problem daily with vigour and determination. If everyone ate two slices of bread less daily we might face the German submarine menace undismayed. Mr. Jones pointed out the difficulty of complying with the demand that all brewing should cease, mentioning that no barley had been malted in Great Britain since February. Hence the beer brewed to-day involved the use of no new grain.

While the Admiralty was working day and night to defeat the submarine menace, which perhaps was not so far from being surmounted as some people were inclined to think, surely we might be asked to do a little in making small individual economies. He believed that we were beginning to master submarinism.

Our shipping losses had decreased not increased with the arrival of the long days which helped the seaplanes to convoy foodships. Moreover the ingenuity of the Admiralty and the courage and skill of the sailors enabled us to attack the U-boats by a new method which had been hitherto successful.

Mr. Jones thought that that the success would continue and Germany in the next few months would realise that she could not in any circumstances starve us out.

Mr. Jones condemned compulsory rationing as expensive and likely to lead to unequal distribution. So far as our stocks were concerned we were in better position than six weeks ago. The country had shown distinct signs of obeying injunctions and we had been lucky with the wheat consignments. Nevertheless the greatest economy was essential.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

ENEMY ATTEMPT AGAINST LABOVELLE REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 12 noon., May 21.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports very violent artillery struggle in the front between Labovelle Cerny and Hurteregion of Chemindes dames on the whole front between Labovelle Cerny and Hurtebise. An enemy attempt against the salient of Labovelle was easily repulsed. A small action enabled us to carry some elements of trenches north-east of the Laffaux Mill.

DETERMINED FRENCH STAND IN CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

ALL ENEMY ATTACKS PROVE ABORTIVE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., May 21.

Last night's French communiqué said:—The enemy artillery were active on Chemin-des-Dames since the middle of the night and increased in fury in the morning. The Germans from the east of Hurtebise to the north of Sancy directed a rolling fire of heavy shells and asphyxiating projectiles against our positions, but the strength of our counter-preparation rendered abortive the general assault which was being prepared and the Germans massed on the greater part of the threatened front, were unable to leave their trenches.

Very lively fighting occurred at different points where they approached our lines. It ended in our favour and the enemy, who lost heavily from our barrages and counter-attacks, only gained a footing in our advanced elements north-east of Cerny on a front of two hundred metres. Everywhere else our positions were maintained.

COLBERT TORPEDOED.

FIFTY-ONE DROWNED.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. May 21.

The French naval vessel Colbert was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on April 30th. Fifty-one were drowned.

AMERICAN TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

A DIVISION OF REGULARS ORDERED TO PROCEED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 12 noon., May 21.

The United States State Department announces that a Division of regulars commanded by General Pershing has been ordered to proceed to France as early as possible. This force is in addition to the nine regiments of engineers recently recruited for service in France.

LETTER MAILS LOST AT SEA.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. May 21.

The Postmaster-General announces that letter mails from the Far East via Siberia and from Northern Persia were lost at sea through enemy action. The probable dates of posting at some representative places are Peking, March 20th, Shanghai and Tientsin March 16th, Hongkong March 11th, Tokio and Yokohama, March 19th, Teheran, March 12th to 29th, Tabriz, March 17th to 24th. Mails from China, Japan and Manila were letters only, other mails comprised all classes of correspondence except parcels. The Post Office gives no compensation for losses due to enemy action.

If more definite information is required the sender should apply to the office of posting.

PARTIAL HOME RULE.

LORD MIDLETON REJECTS PROPOSAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. May 21.

Lord Midleton, on behalf of the Unionists of West and South of Ireland has written to Mr. Lloyd George rejecting the proposal for immediate partial Home Rule but is prepared to submit the convention proposal to the Irish Unionist Alliance.

MUNITIONS AMENDMENT BILL.

NEED FOR DILUTION OF LABOUR.

DR. ADDISON'S FIRM STAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 2-35 p.m., May 21.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Addison, Minister of Munitions, emphasised the vital importance of the Munitions Amendment Bill. In view of our tremendous programme for aeroplane engines, guns and shipbuilding, it was absolutely necessary to take skilled men from private commercial firms and dilution of labour was the only way of maintaining such firms. He stood most firmly by his Bill, but was prepared to discuss details with representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and whomever they brought.

BRITISH MISSION'S ARRIVAL AT VIRGINIA.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RICHMOND, (VIRGINIA), May 21.
Recd. 12 noon., May 21.

Mr. Balfour and the other members of the British Mission have arrived here and received enthusiastic reception.

NICARAGUA RUPTURES RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 19.
Recd. 12 noon., May 21.

Nicaragua has ruptured relations with Germany.

COAL SITUATION IN NORWAY.

CHRISTIANIA GLASSWORKS CLOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Christiania correspondent says the glassworks there employing 600 hands have closed and other works are closing from lack of coal.

NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

TO RETAIN WHOLE OUTPUT OF NICKEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "National Tidende's" Christiania correspondent says that the Government has decided to retain in Norway the whole output of nickel.

TURKS' ILL-TREATMENT OF JEWS.

JEWISH SOCIETIES' MESSAGE TO SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

STOCKHOLM, May 20.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 21.

The Jewish Societies in Palestine have telegraphed to the Secretariat of the Socialist Conference:—The Turks are evacuating, ill-treating and pillaging the Jews in Judea, Jerusalem and Galilee. Their victims appeal to Socialists everywhere against cruelties which threaten to culminate in a massacre similar to that perpetrated on the Armenians.

AUSTRIAN SITUATION.

TRIESTE BANKS CLOSED.

ALL VALUABLES SENT TO VIENNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Corriere d'Italia" learns from Zurich that all Trieste banks are closed. Government offices and business houses are sending their valuables to Vienna.

ASSASSIN OF AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 20.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. May 21.

The man Adler, the assassin of the Austrian Premier, Count Stuergh, has been sentenced to death.

DEEP EMOTION IN GERMANY

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN KAISER AND HINDENBURG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegram Co. learns from Sweden that the Anglo-French offensive has provoked a deep emotion in Germany whose losses are 120,000. The Government has failed to conceal that they are heavy.

The Kaiser and Hindenburg have sharply disagreed as to the conduct of operations.

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

42,838 FOR APRIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. May 21.

The Press Bureau issues a German official announcement giving the casualties for April at 42,838, of which 11,979 were killed. The total casualties hitherto, are given at 4,245,804, of which 1,042,029 were killed. Naval casualties are not included.

POPULATION OF JAFFA DISTRICT.

EVACUATED FOR MILITARY REASONS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, May 20.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 21.

A Berlin telegram admits that the entire population has been evacuated from the Jaffa district for military reasons. It includes 7,000 Jaffa Jews.

A telegram says that as the transport was inadequate isolated excesses occurred. Distress naturally prevails and deaths have occurred from exhaustion, disease and accidents.

GERMAN LUST FOR WORLD DOMINATION DOOMED.

PEACE TO BE ENFORCED BY A LEAGUE OF FREE PEOPLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., May 21.

Speaking at Richmond Mr. Henderson, a member of the War Cabinet, referred to the colossal losses of lives and property in the war and said that nevertheless there was no immediate prospect of cessation of hostilities. The severe character and prolongation of the war tempted some people to ask why peace was not attempted by other means. He replied that Germany's challenge of 1914 still held good and her lust for world domination continued to be supported by the Kaiser and his Prussian advisers and the German armies continued to threaten the existence of independent nationalities. Hence victory of Germany would imperil the future of democracy in Europe.

However much we should welcome peace, we could not falter till the great act of liberation had been fully achieved. He sympathised with the proposed League of Nations to enforce peace, but that must be a league of free peoples.

FOOD CONTROL IN AMERICA.

REGULATION OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON STATE INVESTIGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM

WASHINGTON, May 20.
Recd. 12 noon., May 21.

Mr. Hoover, Food Controller, announces that he intends to regulate the essential commodities, enlist women house-keepers to avoid waste and substitute as far as possible other commodities for staple foods which will be exported to the Allies. He also intends to co-operate with the Allies regarding the exports from America and the common imports from other countries.

President Wilson states that Government will investigate foodstocks, prevent hoarding and profiteering, requisition food-supplies for public use, and fix prices in order to guarantee profit to farmers and protect consumers. The organisation will be on a voluntary basis.

SOCIALISTS JOIN CABINET.

CONGRESS OF PEASANTS OPENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, May 19.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 21.

The Socialists joined the Cabinet on condition that M. Miliukoff resigned.

A deputation from the Black Sea Fleet to the Soldiers' Congress declared that the crews in the Black Sea would never agree to a separate peace.

The Congress of Peasants has opened. It is believed that it will be the steadying element on town workers.

PEASANTS' AND SOLDIERS' CONGRESS.

M. KERENSKY'S APPEALS FOR HELP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, May 20.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 21.

M. Kerensky, who is Minister of Marine in addition to being Minister of War, visited the Peasants' and Soldiers' Congress and asked it to help him so that the Russian Army might be still formidable. He said that he intended to introduce iron discipline into the Army.

M. Kerensky, who received an ovation afterwards, departed for the front.

RECONSTITUTED PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

DECLARES AGAINST SEPARATE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 19.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. May 21.

The reconstituted Provisional Government has issued a proclamation declaring it will be guided by a spirit of liberty, equality and fraternity. It rejects the idea of separate peace, but aims at general peace without annexations or indemnities and based on the rights of nations to decide their own affairs. It is convinced that the defeat of Russia and her Allies would not only be a calamity, but would postpone world-wide peace.

RAJAH OF SARAWAK'S FUNERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. May 21.

The first part of the Rajah of Sarawak's funeral will take place at Cirencester on the 21st instant, and there will be a memorial service in the Crypt of St. Paul's on the 24th instant attended by relatives, officials and others. The body will be removed to Sarawak for burial.

RUSSIANS REPULSE ENEMY COUNTER ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. May 22.

A Russian wireless communiqué says our artillery repulsed an attempted attack eastward of Kalncem and our fire dispersed an attack eastward of Koverka in the direction of Bystritza.

INTER-ALLIED COMMERCE.

ROME CONFERENCE CONCLUDED.

UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT FOR ECONOMIC UNION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 20.
Recd. 2-35 p.m., May 21.

The Inter-Allied Commercial Conference has concluded after unanimously agreeing to the proposals for economic union based on the understanding regarding the international system of maritime transport.

BATTLE ON THE STOKHOD.

FOURTEEN HOURS' BOMBARDMENT.

Further and more detailed accounts of the recent Russian reverse on the Stockhod, to the north of the Kovel-Sarny railway, show that intense artillery fire and overpowering waves of gas played the decisive part in the affair, says the Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd. The Russian position, which was three to four miles to the left of the river on the so-called Chervistche Place d'Armes, lay between the villages of Toboly and Gelenin, with a front of some seven miles. At sunrise on April 2 the Germans, having brought up the infantry reinforcements for the intended attack, opened a terrific bombardment from their heavy guns, followed by chemical shells from the lighter armament. After eight hours of hurricane fire they launched a strong infantry attack at one in the afternoon, their chief objective being Toboly. They were repulsed. Then there came, one after the other, thirteen great waves of poisonous gas enveloping the southern sector of the Place d'Armes.

At seven in the evening the enemy made a general attack on the whole of the Chervistche Tete de Pont. In the northern section the remnants of the Russian infantry holding Toboly, which had bravely borne fourteen hours' appalling bombardment, was overwhelmed. In the south the Germans stormed part of the Russian trenches and then rushed forward their reserves to seize the crossings of the river. The Russians gallantly but vainly counter-attacked. From a hill near Toboly the Germans dominated part of the Russian rear and some of the bridges over the Stokhod, and the German infantry, covered by massed fire, now began to force their way from north to south along the Stokhod, making for the crossings in order completely to cut off the Russian retreat. They were, however, foiled by the valiant resistance offered by the Russians, and by nightfall, under cover of the darkness, the survivors of the Russian force reached the right bank of the Stokhod and occupied prepared positions. The enemy, who was then holding the whole of the Chervistche Place d'Armes, afterwards advanced to the bank of the Stokhod, but so far has not attempted to cross the river. The Russian losses in the engagement have already been telegraphed. Judging from letters which I have seen, written by soldiers after the revolution, the fighting spirit of the troops is splendid In one the writer says: "We now have something to fight for." He is now one of the brave Russian dead.

CZERNIN AT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

MEETS BETHMAN-HOLLUEG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 22.

The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, von Czernin, accompanied by the Austrian Ambassador in Berlin, has concluded a three days' visit to German Headquarters, where he met Bethmann-Hollweg. It is believed that the question of peace was discussed.

BELGIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE

SUSPENDS APPEALS FOR HELP IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 22.

The National Committee for relief of Belgium announces the suspension of its appeals to the public in the British Empire, the American Government having assumed all financial responsibility for the work of the Relief Commission.

ITALIAN PROGRESS.

ENEMY LINES NEAR GORIZIA ENTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. May 22.

An Italian communiqué says we extended our positions on the Vodice and drove back dense masses of the enemy attempting to stop our progress. The enemy in the evening abandoned counter-attacks and concentrated the artillery on lost positions which we maintain. We captured several guns, trench mortars and machine-guns.

We entered the enemy's lines eastward of Gorizia and took 254 prisoners. The enemy diversion by means of heavy bombardment and infantry attacks in Trentino was unsuccessful.

HINDENBURG.

HIS THEORY OF WAR.

A DIPLOMATIST'S PERSONAL REMINISCENCE.

(Barbarians understand war better than we Europeans. They have no rules, no code, no conventions in war. Kill your enemy in any way you can, and when you have killed him in sufficient numbers, so that he can no longer resist you, enslave him. That is the barbarian's theory of war, and it is the right one.

...Such is Hindenburg's theory of war as uttered to the writer of this article, which contains a most intimate character sketch of the German Field-Marshal.)

(BY A NEUTRAL DIPLOMATIST.)

It is a mistake to suppose that Hindenburg was a "dug out."

He made his name as a great strategist at the annual German manoeuvres, at which, year after year, he would devise new plans of attack or defence that almost invariably succeeded in disconcerting the generals he was opposed to. It was at the manoeuvres in 1910 that Hindenburg completely out-generalled the Kaiser.

Hindenburg managed to cut off part of the Royal army (that is the troops under the Kaiser's command), consisting of two regiments of Prussian Guards and Bavarians and Westphalians, the pick of the Royal troops; the Emperor was endeavouring to extricate them from the mess he had got them into when Hindenburg claimed their capture, which was allowed by the two generals von Kluck and von Bissing, who were acting as umpires.

THE KAISER AS PRISONER.

The Emperor, in a furious rage, left the field with his staff, and the manoeuvres concluded the next day by von Falkenhayn, who took command of the Royal army in the absence of the Emperor, surrendering to Hindenburg.

At the conference of generals which followed the manoeuvres, and which the Kaiser refused to attend, Hindenburg declared that he regretted, owing to the Kaiser's absence from the field, that he was unable to have the honour of taking him prisoner. This incident was told to me by Hidenburg himself.

I first met the General at a dinner-party at the Foreign Office in Berlin about twelve years ago. I was introduced across the table to him by Prince Bulow, who was sitting next Hindenburg The General's mouth was full, as it usually is when he is sitting with anything to eat before him.

He grinned, and when he had swallowed what was in his mouth, was about to say something to me when he apparently changed his mind, grinned at me again, and went on with the business of eating.

HE NEVER LAUGHS.

Hindenburg, by the way, always grins when amused. I met him on several occasions but I never heard him laugh, no matter how amused he was at anything. He expresses his sense of amusemtnt lways by a grin, and about his grin there is something distinctly satanic. One can imagine he wore it when he looked at some of his troopers practising "cutting the lemon," when the head of a Russian peasant stood for the lemon.

With a grin still lingering about his mouth, Hindenburg replied to my question.

MY VISIT TO HIS HOUSE.

"Well, the fact is," he said, "I was going to tell you that whenever I am introduced to a diplomatist I always reckon that I have added another liar to my acquaintance."

Then he leaned back in his chair and grinned broadly at me.

I felt rather annoyed, but replied with a laugh, "You know, General, that if we diplomatists always told the truth, you generals would be kept pretty busy Diplomatic lies go a long way in helping to keep the world at peace."

My reply apparently pleased Hindenburg; he slapped his knee heavily with his huge hand, grinned more vigorously than ever, and declared that I was quite right.

"Yes," he said, after a pause, "you fellows keep us fighters idle. That's why I don't like you."

Before we parted that evening Hindenburg bade me come to see him at a house he has near Hanover, if ever I was in that direction. I promised to do so, but it was not until three years later that I had the opportunity of becoming the General's guest.

I happened then to be at Minden on business, from where I sent a wire to the General asking him if I might become his guest. I arrived at Hanheim, the name of his house, at about nine o'clock in the evening. I was shown by an old servant, who also acted as gardener and general handy man, into the General's presence.

He lay in a chair sound asleep. The general's immense head hung down, his mouth was partly open, and he was breathing heavily and regularly. He was clad in an old tweed suit, the jacket of which was thrown wide open, displaying a grey flannel shirt. He wore no waistcoat; altogether my host did not present a very pleasing picture.

The servant coughed, and then uttered my name loudly; after repeating it two or three times in an increasingly loud voice his master awoke. He rubbed his eyes and glanced drowsily at me for a few moments, and then all trace of sleep vanished from his eyes and he was wide awake.

I shall never forget the sudden transformation that took place in the man's face in that instant of time. The heavy, sleepy, stupid-looking countenance flashed into life; it became suddenly alert. The great heavy lips tightened and the dull, beady eyes gleamed. He jumped rom his chair and said:

"Ah, you have found your way here and caught an old soldier napping."

The hateful grin flickered across his mouth, and we shook hands.

I stayed for three days at Hanheim, and was alone with Hindenburg the first two days. He was as courteous and considerate a host as it was possible for a man of his character and disposition to be to a guest of whom, in his heart, I believe, he desired to be rid as soon as possible.

In the daytime we pottered about the General's flower garden, walked over to see one or two of his neighbours, and drank beer at a tavern of which Hindenburg was a fairly frequent patron. The landlord of this tavern was a Prussian giant—an old soldier who had once been a servant to Hindenburg.

The only subject Hindenburg could talk on with any degree of interest was war. It was easy, once he was comfortably settled in his chair in the evening, and had his pipe under way to start him on the subject.

"War," he said, "is the natural occupation of a soldier; when not engaged in fighting, however he may be occupied, he is occupied uselessly. He is like a barrister without briefs or a surgeon without patients." Then, after a pause, and puffing at his big meerschaum pipe, he went on:

"In the next European war you will see killing on the biggest scale you ever saw before. It will be a war not between nations, but between races—Teuton against Slav. It will be a war without mercy as war ought to be. Barbarians understand war better than we Europeans. They have no rules, no code, no conventions in war. Kill your enemy in any way you can, and when you have killed him in sufficient numbers so that he can no longer resist you enslave him—that is the barbarians theory of war, and it is the right one."

GLORIES IN KILLING.

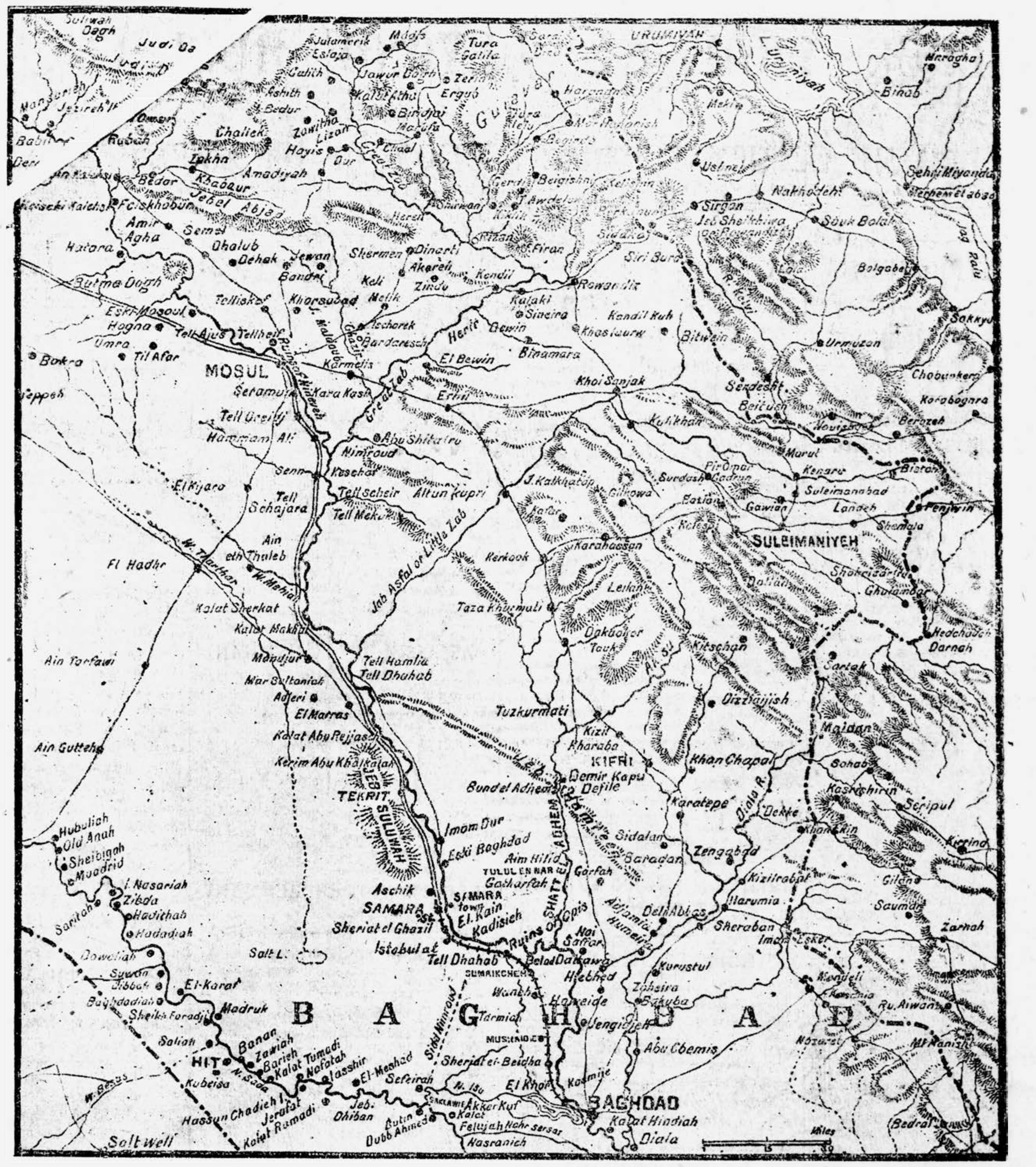
Hindenburg hated Russians. When talking to me at Hanheim one evening, he said:

"I have never met a Russian that I should not take a pleasure in killing. I hate them, and if I live to command our armies against them in the next war I hope I shall kill thousands of them—I look forward to killing them with pleasure."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

THE END OF SLEEPING SICKNESS.

One of the really sensational things that the war has eclipsed is the fact—evident from the latest Government report on Uganda—that the deadly sleeping sickness is now well in hand. It is not so long since the world watched with unrelieved despair the march of this devastating horror across tropical Africa from East to West, depopulating whole territories along the newly-opened lines of communication. In the first ten years of the century it killed over half a million people: reaching the Uganda Protectorate in July, 1901, it had 30,000 deaths to its credit within one year, and 200,000 by the end of 1906 in the Protectorate alone. But in 1915, the year dealt with in the latest report, the total deaths from this cause in the same area were only 352, and this was a drop of almost twenty-five per cent. from the year before. The populous Buganda province lost 8,003 people in 1905 from sleeping sirkness; in 1915 it lost precisely three.

FIGHTING NORTH OF BAGDAD.



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SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

RUSSIA'S WAR AIMS.

CONFLICTING VIEWS.

The question of the aims of the war is row in the forefront of public attention, and has during the last week been the subject of hot debate, says the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Petrograd. Great pressure has been brought to bear on the Government by the Socialist parties with the object of inducing it to make a plain declaration of the absenec of any Imperialistic or aggressive aims in the war. The issue of such a declaration was practically made a condition of the Socialists' support of the further prosecution of the war. There was a curious discrepancy between the violence of this agitation and the plain facts of the military situation. The immediate question for Russia is certainly not one of conquest or annexation. It is that of rapidly organising all the forces of the new regime to resist the impending onset of a powerful enemy who already occupies a large area of Russian territory. When the spring floods, which have already begun, subside the spring campaign will begin in all its intensity. That is the fact uppermost in the minds of all who take seriously into account the facts of war. The Socialist appeal to the German proletariat has had no direct effect in undermining German military energy, and, according to the opinion of such a competent observer as the Swedish Socialist, Mr. Branting it is hopeless to expect that the war will be terminated by a German revolution on the Russian model. The Germans will fight on, and all efforts must be made to cope with them.

The agitation of the Socialists in the circumstances is certainly in its extreme forms Utopian. But it includes various elements, from reckless pacifism to practical idealism. Party fanaticism poured oil on the flames, and there were certainly some writers and speakers who hoped to provoke on this question an irrevocable split between the Government and the Workmen's Council. The position became too serious, and the Government was compelled to make a statement. This statement, which appears today, puts the situation in its true proportions. It rightly lays the main emphasis on the imminent danger of German aggression, and the necessity of effective resistance. It reaffirms loyalty to the Allies, and at the same time it disclaims any intention of seizing alien territory or subjecting other peoples.

CADET CONGRESS.

The Cadets have just held an All-Russian Congress of their party in Petrograd. The Cadets are the ablest and best organised party in Russia. They have sound democratic principles, a good, clean morale and a rich political experience, won through hard years of toil in the thankless position of Constitutional opposition in the Duma. Their congress was the rallying point of the supporters of a constructive policy. After the welter of emotions through which we have passed it was a pleasnre to see strong, clear brains at work on the new problems, and to hear statesmanlike and national views. The congress, after a brilliant speech by Professor Kokoshkin, decided for a Democratic Republic on the French, not the American, model.

The congress adopted the following resolution on the war:

The congress of the party of national liberty expresses entire confidence in the policy of the Provisional Government, based on loyalty to existing alliances. It considers that the danger menacing Russia's newly-won freedom from the militarist monarchy of the Hohenzollerns should redouble the efforts of the Russian nation to defend the country, and affirms the conviction that the Provisional Government will inflexibly maintain the liberative aims of the war as proclaimed by the Allied democracies, and that it will not infringe the liberty of other peoples, neither will it admit any diminution of the vital interests and rights of Russia. The congress appeals to all the forces of the country gather round the Government and empower it to carry the war of the alliance of democracies against the alliance of reactionary monarchies to a victorious end and a just and enduring peace.

DEMOCRETIC RUSSIA.

MEN AND WOMEN OF TWENTY TO VOTE,

The Congress of the Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' delegates of All Russia decided on April 16, with regard to the Constituent Assembly—

> The Assembly shall be convened in Petrograd as early as possible on the principle of universal suffrage. The Army shall take part in the elections like the rest of the population, but the active Army shall vote separately. Women shall have the same voting rights as men. The qualifying age for the vote shall be twenty years.

such a decree should make provision for supplementary hours of work in the case of manufacturing articles of primary neces- Government to issue a decree establishing an eight-hour day. The resolution adds, however, that for the duration of the war The Congress requested the Provincial works connected with national defence or sity.

POLAND'S INDEPENDENCE.

DECLARATION BY ALLIES.

The Allied Governments have made known a demarche of the highest importance by the following Note:

"The Russian Provisional Government having communicated to the Allied Governments of France, England, and Italy the proclamation which it has addressed to the Polish people, the Allied Governments hasten to make known to M. Miliukoff that they share the sentiments of the Provisional Government which have inspired it in calling the Poles to independence and unity. The Allies see in this decision of Russia the triumph of the principles of liberty, which are those of modern States, and which constitute the strength of the Allied nations in the struggle which they are pursuing against a Germanic coalition.

"In addressing to the Provisional Government their cordial congratulations, the Allies desire to affirm before public opinion and the people of Poland that they are in accord with Russia in her desire to restore to Poland her integrity, and they wish to testify, by co-operating with her, the unvarying interest which they have always shown in the reconstitution of a nation destined to play an important part in the future of Europe.

"Thus Poland sees her unity and independence guaranteed by a concerted declaration of the Allied Governments. At this same moment, in significant contrast, Germany and Austria, who are conserving so jealously the portions of Poland which form part of their States, and who have shared between them the administration of the Kingdom of Poland, are making desperate efforts to recruit a Polish army destined to feed the ranks of their decreasing effectives. Germany and Austria are endeavouring to prevent the Poles from knowing of the Proclamation of Liberty issued by the Provisional Government."

KAISERIN'S JEWELS SOLD.

Among the Kaiserin's jewels which were sold at Copenhagen in mail week was a magnificent diamond necklace consisting of 375 large and small brilliants. It was a gift from the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan. A diamond hair ornament worn by the Empress at Court functions and a tiara were also disposed of.

ENEMY DEFEAT AT ARRAS.

ITS EFFECT IN GERMANY.

KEY OF THE SITUATION.

As further accounts of the great battle reach London, the first impressions of the victory fall short of its real magnitude, says the military correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." In twelve hours' fighting the elaborately fortified lines of the Germans, stretching across the front of a whole British Army from the Vimy Ridge to Henin in the plain S. E. of Arras, were smashed up by artillery fire and stormed by our infantry. The fact was only possible because the preparation by artillery had been skilfully planned and methodically executed. Previous experiences of our other armies had demonstrated that a great concentration of guns with unlimited supply of ammunition are ineffective unless the fire of the artillery is directed by tacticians who are capable of closely combining the efforts of the gunners with the advance of the infantry, and who thoroughly understand the nature of a contemporary battle.

The first onslaught in the type of battle which has become familiar to our troops since the trench warfare supervened has generally achieved an initial success, and been followed by setbacks and heavy losses. The British commander in the battle of Arras has obtained a far greater success in one day's fighting than any other leader of the Franco-British Forces since August, 1914, but his most serious difficulties will now begin. By sagacious arrangements and skilful directions the events of the first day's battle could be mainly forecasted and secured, but, having advanced on to the fresh position snatched from the enemy, the counter-attacks of German infantry and artillery are to be expected while the initial advantages secured by preparation have either vanished or passed to the adversary, for our troops have now penetrated into the zone which he has long occupied prepared for defence in successive lines, and where the artillery ranges are registered and known to him, while we have to find the ranges and counter-entrench under his fire. Moreover, our young leaders and rapidly trained regiments are naturally at a disadvantage whsn called upon to manoeuvre against opposing troops which are well protected by entrenchments. For all these reasons the losses in later periods of these offensive operations usually exceed the losses sustained in the first day's rush, if it succeeds.

THE STUNNING BLOW.

Even as matters stand, the stunning blow delivered by the British Commander has had far-reaching effects. In spite of all the efforts of the German censorship to suppress it, the news has widely penetrated through Germany. On the top of the general war weariness and the misery induced by want of every kind of commodity, and especially by the want of fuel and food, during the long months of this severe winter the blow is a staggering surprise to the nation, which hugged the belief that its army, at any rate, was invincible.

The German Government proclaims that the submarine warfare is succeeding according to their calculations. The German people can only judge of this by the result. If our armies and the armies of our Allies continue to deal deadly blows at their line, and, far from showing an inclination to economise their men and munitions, intensify the fury of thir attack, the pessimists, in the Fatherland, of whom there are now very many, not unnaturally conclude that, submarines or no submarines the British are able to keep their armies in the field and wear down the straitened forces of the German Empire.

THE DECIDING FACTOR.

Ships, money, policy have all been proclaimed to be the deciding factor in war. Innumerable eloquent writers have vaunted these indirect methods of conquering a hostile nation, and unquestionably each one of them plays a vital part in the great drama of war. There has been a tendency to disregard and neglect the direct influence of victory on the battlefield, which, after all, is the surest, as it is the quickest, means of bringing the foe to his knees. Especially is this the case in the British Empire, where military preparations were neglected for so many years before the war, and where skill in strategy and tactics were not held in honour. Indirect means, or the arms of our American Allies, may in the long run compel the Central Empires to accept our terms, but the delay which these means require to make themselves felt spell bitter loss of life to us, besides loss of ships and appalling expenditure of treasure.

A series of victories like the battle of Arras, however, would solve the question far more satisfactorily, because far more swiftly. If each commander of an army British and French could win one such victory as crowned the efforts of the British commander in this battle, then the German host would be compelled to yield its grip on Northern France, and would be fortunate if it could rally for the Hindenburg line, or any other line west of the Rhine. Therefore, strategy, which is the skill of the commanding general, and tactics, which is principally the skill of his subordinate officers, are the most important assets of the army, and should be held in higher honour than heretofore. We have a chief who can inflict defeat on the strongest German army, and the leaders of the other British and of the French Armies will soon be emulating his fine feat of arms. Already the German reports reveal the uneasiness with which their High Command views the French progress near Rheims but, perhaps, surprises are also in store for them further afield.

CASUALTY LISTS.

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(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

KILLED.

Rev. M F Burdess, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut R Cook, Kings Royal Rifles.
Lieut F Davie, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut A W Eld, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut A D Gibson, Northumberlands
Second-Lieut L W Mott, Essex.
Second-Lieut A Ralph, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T C Read, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut N H Roberts, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut J Routledge, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut L Solomon, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut H Stewart, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut H G Waine, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut M A White, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Captain A F Baker, Cornwalls.
Lieut V R Benett, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A J E Etches, Flying Corps.
Lieut G M Renny, Field Artillery.
Lieut J G Will, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A G Bell, Durhams.
Captain A F Blackie, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W M Forsyth, Middlesex.
Lieut A G Haines, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J Jarvie, Scottish Borderers.
Captain J Macdonald, Royal Scots.
Lieut A J B Macnicol, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A C Terrell, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W J C Thomas, Lancasters.
Lieut-Colonel H Thompson, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut O N Tugwell, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J Underwood, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H G Woolley, West Kents.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C T Barton, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain W T Collier, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J Edmond, General List.
Second-Lieut W E Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Major N B de L Forth, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W T Gibbons, General List.
Second-Lieut A H Hamel-Smith, Berkshires
Second-Lieut R C M Harper, General List.
Captain T A Hutton, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A A Jones, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W G A Joseph, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J M Lumsden, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut G C McLeod, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut V C A McLeod, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut F A Marsh, General List.
Lieut C J Norton, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut C C Reid, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J A Rossi, Flying Corps.
Lieut Colonel J Sherwood-Kelly, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut W J Simmonds, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W D Spelman, Royal Fusiliers
Second-Lieut J W L White, Norfolks.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut-Colonel B S Grissell, Norfolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut P H Iles, Warwicks.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Captain C E I C Anne, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H W Briscoe, Irish Regiment
Lieut J R R Brogden, Medicals.
Lieut M W Danzig, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A C Fox, Medicals.
Lieut W Grier, Medicals.
Lieut W T Harris, Medicals.
Lieut V C Howard, East Surreys.
Lieut J Marshall, Medicals.
Lieut W H Mitchell, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut L M Pibel, Service Corps.
Captain D Pollock, Veterinary Corps.
Lieut-Col. J C Puckle, Service Corps.
Lieut J Rete, Medicals.
Lieut J G B Smith, Medicals.
Lieut R Stewart, Medicals.
Lieut T H Tast, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut H L Thacker, Service Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G A Adams, East Surreys.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut T W Greenstreet, Northamptons.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H S Aslachsen, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut L W A Back, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G B Bagnall, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut G L J Baker, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E H Belchamber, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut C S Benson, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut O W Buchan, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut G H V Burghope, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E A Byrne, Dublins.
Second-Lieut C B Cairnes, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T N Chard, Cornwalls.
Captain L D Chidson, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut E G Clark, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut F C Coleman, Norfolks.
Lieut F H M Collier, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G J H Cowie, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L J H Cowie, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F S Creasy, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut V E Curry, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut C V Darnell, Connaughts.
Lieut W R L Davis, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A J Fletcher, Royal Fusiliers
Second-Lieut T M K Fletcher, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut E Foster, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut N J Fowler, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H N Fox, Norfolks.
Lieut F W J Galton, Devons.
Second-Lieut R H Garrard, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut G E Hall, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut A R Henry, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut F W Hoare, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut J B Jackson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G F Kemp, Border Regiment.
Captain D E Langdon, Cornwalls.
Rev. J T Leeson, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut L S Ling, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut W J P Mccombe, Sherwoods.
Captain J C F Magnay, Norfolks.
Lieut-Col. M Magniac, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D E S Millard, West Surreys.
Captain C A S Morris, Bedfords.
Captain J M Owen, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F M Parkhouse, Middlesex.
Lieut W J Peters, Devons.
Second-Lieut A Phillips, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R S Pooley, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain W H Proctor, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut A I Rae, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut-Col F S N Savage-Armstrong, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J Soddy, Norfolks.
Captain S Thompson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G R Y Thurlow, Sherwoods.
Captain J P Tucker, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut S G Whitaker, South Staffords
Second-Lieut P R Winser, Field Artillery.
Captain B W H Wreford, Devons.
Captain C T Young, West Ridings.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Captain W C Skeet, West Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut D S Barclay, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut H S Edmonds, Wiltshires.

DIED.

Major J C X Mckenna, North Staffords.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A R Abell, Devons.
Second-Lieut F Atkinson, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W S Bacon, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut N Bake, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut P H Barber, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J Barron, Field Artillery.
Lieut J N Barry, Dublins.
Second-Lieut E J Berry, Devons.
Second-Lieut W F Beynon, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain C R Bicknell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P D Birch, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C T Birdwood, Devons.
Lieut H S Bloodworth, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Major S S F Bonner, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J R Bothwell, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut H C B Bowen, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F J Bower, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E V Brooks, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain S T Buck, Sussex.
Second-Lieut H J Carpenter, Border Regiment.
Captain S W G Chamber, Warwicks.
Captain C M Clode, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut R H Cossedge, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut V H Collins, Flying Corps.
Captain A L Cooper-Key, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut V S Cox, Sussex.
Captain H E Creswell, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R G M Davies, Norfolks.
Captain H A Deacon, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut G W Dibble, Devons.
Second-Lieut T H Edgar, Sussex.
Second-Lieut E P Edyvean, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut D A Evans, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut J Farrand, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain L G Firth, Field Artillery.
Major J K L Fitzwilliams, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut A J Fyson, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut H F Gascoigne-Roy, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut H Gibbons, Devons.
Second-Lieut J H Gilchrist, Machine-Gun Corps.
Captain E Ciles, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut G W Gimson, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut M B Graham, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut R C J Greaves, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J A Green, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut F Hague, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut A G Hambly, Devons.
Second-Lieut R H Hanmer, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C E Harrison, Norfolks.
Captain R P C Harvey, Devons.
Second-Lieut L W Hewitt, Cornwalls.
Lieut C E Hodgson, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R B Holman, Middlesex.
Captain F Horspool, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E A Hosband, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut C E Howard, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut G F Howell, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain R H Hughesdon, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut J McN Humphry, Argylls.
Second-Lieut G H James, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut S T Jerome, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H T Johnson, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain C H Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A E Joseph, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut M W Knight, Warwicks.
Captain G B Langton, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut F S Laughton, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut H Lawson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E F Lee, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W G Lloyd, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G W Lowe, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G M L Loddington-Smith, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut-Colonel T V P Mccammon, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut W Mcdonagh, Dublins.
Second-Lieut B Macnaghton, Argylls.
Lieut D W L E Malone, Devons.
Second-Lieut J H Marriott, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L C H Master, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel F E Metcalfe, Lincolns
Second-Lieut C V Miller, Rifle Corps.
Captain W W Miller, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut H A Mohan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F E Molz, Middlesex.
Captain Honourable R W Morgan-Grenville, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E W Morrison, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut A C Noble, Machine-Gun Corps.
Lieut F C Nodder, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut S O Norman, Machine-Gun Corps.
Captain G H Norris, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut V S Northam, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut F W Osborne, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut R H Paddison, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F J Page, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut K E Page, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H T Parker, Middlesex.
Captain J W Parks, East Lancs.
Captain S A Payne, York and Lancasters.
Captain J E Pedley, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut V F Penny, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L W Phillips, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut G F Pitt-Lewis, Devons.
Second-Lieut W H Prior, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W L A C Reade, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Reid, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut T J Reilly, Dublins.
Second-Lieut W P Rhodes, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut A Robertson, Seaforths.
Lieut W H Roper, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut F E D Rutter, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G M St. Leger, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Sanger, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut A Searle, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R N Siddall, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D L Skippon, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T H Smith, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut L G A Springham, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut L T D Stabbles, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W M Stantan, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut J L Stevens, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut P W Swann, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut C A Tasker, North Lancs.
Captain A G Footh, Dublins.
Second-Lieut H G E Tower, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut A F Townsend, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L A Walton, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J W Watts, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut G M Welsford, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut A P Whitehead, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut N H Wilkins, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut A F Woodford, Bedfords.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut J S Stephens, South Staffords.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut F Andrew, Border Regiment.
Captain A B Bernard, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain L Birch, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut E H Brett, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut E G Clarke, Border Regiment.
Captain E M Gonner, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut S S Heath, Border Regiment.
Captain A P Nasmith, Border Regiment.
Captain R M B Welsh, Border Regiment.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G L Spreckley, King's Royal Rifles.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut T Ackroyd, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W C Campbell, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut W J Clifford, Flying Corps.
Lieut E J Dilnutt, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F D R Illingworth, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut H H Karslake, Devons.
Second-Lieut M H Mccormick, Munsters.
Second-Lieut H M Smail, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut N G Taylor, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut H L Tomkies, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut D H Tremellen, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut A M Turnbull, Flying.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW PRISONERS OF WAR.

Second-Lieut A L Kent, Dublins.

LONDON, May 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut N F Acton, Worcesters.
Lieut D Anderson, Gordons.
Capt P K Allen, West Yorks.
Lieut A R D Bason, Berkshires.
Lieut E A Barltrop, Engineers.
Lieut O L Bearn, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut G Beattie, Argylls.
Second-Lieut H H Beer, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J M Bell, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt P A Blair, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut V Blair, Seaforths.
Major C W Britten, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C R Brooke, Gordons.
Capt H W Brooke, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut J J Brunskill, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut D J B Busher, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut C D Calcott, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J H Campbell, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut W Carruthers, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C A Clarke, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T H Clendinning, Cyclists.
Second-Lieut R V Colchester, Bedfords.
Capt E Crocker, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut D R Cromb, Royal Scots.
Capt R J A Dunn, Gordons.
Major F W Dust, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Farquharson, Argylls.
Lieut J L Fowlie, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A Fulton, Argylls.
Second-Lieut A A Gardner, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut I A W Grant, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F W Ground, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut A P Halcrow, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut F W Heap, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W G Henderson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut H R Herring, Durhams.
Second-Lieut R M Hilton, Middlesex.
Capt D P Hirsch, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G Hotshkiss, Gordons.
Second-Lieut W A Howard, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut D V Humphreys, Argylls.
Capt I H S Jameson, Seaforths.
Lieut C Jamieson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J B Kincaid, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut G Lambert, Camerons.
Lieut L Lawson, Argylls.
Second-Lieut J McFarlane, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R F McGibbon, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J Macqueen, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut L W Mansell, Yeomanry.
Capt W Marley, Durhams.
Capt L G Morrison, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut M S Munro, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W Murray, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut F O'Sullivan, North Staffords.
Capt J C Paget, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F R Palmer, Dorsets.
Major L G Parkinson, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut N Pears, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H W Purdy, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut F A Rankin, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut E Rodgers, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut C G Ross, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J H Ross, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut K S Runciman, Argylls.
Second-Lieut D A Seath, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut W A Slade, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W K M Spence, Royal Scots.
Capt W G S Stuart, Camerons.
Second-Lieut J McI Sutherland, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut G H Tinkler, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut A G E Todd, East Surreys.
Capt G A Tugwell, Yorkshires.
Capt J Urquhart, Argylls.
Capt W Vause, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C A H Warre, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A F Watson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut S E W Weatherhead, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A L Wills, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut E W Wilson, Argylls.
Second-Lieut J Wilson, Black Watch.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W Anderson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut E J Brunsden, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R W Bullivant, Somersets.
Second-Lieut A H Collyer, Gordons.
Lieut S J Fink, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut A L Hay, Highland Light Infantry.
Major A M Jackson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W C Kehoe, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut B A King, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut H McClelland, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R Miller, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut W Miller, Argylls.
Capt E H Moore, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J B H Pierce, Field Artillery.
Capt G R Thorpe, Hon Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut E Topping, York and Lancasters.
Capt H G Wagborn, North Staffords.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A Aitken, Gordons.
Second-Lieut R S Aitken, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G K Allison, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut R Athey, Argylls.
Lieut F Badham, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut R H Ball, Gloucesters.
Capt S F Bardes, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H Bateman, Argylls.
Second-Lieut L W Beal, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G C Beath, Gordons.
Capt J C Bell, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R A Berryhart, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut A V Betts, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut D Biggart, Argylls.
Capt D H Blake, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W S Blunden, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut S R Bower, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut E M Brewer, Londons.
Second-Lieut H R Brodie, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut H Brice, Northamptons.
Capt and Brevet Major H Brown, Yorkshires.
Lieut-Colonel J Brown, Northamptons.
Lieut A Browning, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F G L Burrow, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J L Burton, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J H Butlin, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut W N Bryning, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut P F Campbell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W Campbell, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H M Carmichael, West Yorks.
Capt A R Cawood, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H A Chaplin, Northamptons.
Capt D R Church, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut S H Collins, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A R Coombs, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut F Cooper, Manchesters.
Lieut J B Cooper, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H V Cope, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Crocker, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut B C Dalby, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut W Dalgleish, Royal Scots.
Lieut N J Darling, Northamptons.
Lieut T M Darling, Seaforths.
Lieut A E Day, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt L J Deacon, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut C J De Beaurepaire, East Surreys.
Major M F B Dennis, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut H C Duncan, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R A Edwards, West Yorkshires.
Lieut H S Ellison, Field Artillery.
Lieut L Farquhar, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A A Farquharson, Royal Scots.
Lieut W J Fawcitt, Field Artillery.
Lieut W W Ferguson, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut W Fielden, West Ridings.
Capt J Findlay, Camerons.
Second-Lieut F W Fleming, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J F Forster, Border Regiment.
Capt A Gardner, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut O D Garratt, Londons.
Second-Lieut D Glen, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W S Gooch, Middlesex.
Major G C Grinley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P A Guiton, Garrison Artillery.
Capt L R Halford, Sherwoods.
Lieut J H M Hardyman, Somersets.
Second-Lieut R A M Hastings, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut F Heyes, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut F C G Heynes, Seaforths.
Lieut L M Heath, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut M P Henderson, Flying Corps.
Lieut C E E Heywood, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut T F Heyworth, Argylls.
Second-Lieut A A Hopper, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut R K Holt, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut J N Humble, Black Watch.
Capt R Humble, Cameronians.
Lieut L W Innes, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut G H B Irby, King's Royal Rifles.
Major A N S Jackson, North Lancs.
Lieut R V Kann, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F C Kelly, Gordons.
Second-Lieut T O'N W Kelly, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A G Kemp, Gordons.
Capt W R Kermack, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R H Law, Argylls.
Second-Lieut R J Law, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R Lee, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J W M Leith, Gordons.
Lieut J G Lockhead, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C J P Lowry, West Yorkshires.
Capt S Lucas, York and Lancasters.
Lieut T S M Lynch, Lancasters.
Capt G M S McAlister, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D McF McIntosh, Scots Fusiliers.
Capt J D Mackie, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Capt W T Mckie, Camerons.
Lieut J A McLaren, Cameronians.
Lieut H C Macnamara, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A McNaven, Camerons.
Second-Lieut O S A Marksman, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J Mallinson, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut R M Meadows, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut E D Mercer, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R G Millar, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut A J McD Miller, Seaforths.
Capt C W H Miller, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut J Miller, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt L B Mills, East Surreys.
Capt S D Mills, Bedfords.
Major A M Mitchell, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W B Mitchell, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut W McL Moffat, Cameronians.
Lieut M G F Moffat, Camerons.
Second-Lieut A W Molyneux, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut E L Morley, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut F Morton-Smith, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J S Munro, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut W G Murray, Gordons.
Lieut C B J Noks, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut C R Palmer, Londons.
Second-Lieut A T Passenger, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt D W Paton, Scots Fusiliers.
Capt H G Pearce, Engineers.
Lieut A A Pepper, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut B Perkins, Worcesters.
Capt A Pollock, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Capt A R Prentice, Cameronians.
Capt A K Friday, Gordons.
Capt A P J Radcliffe, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H C Radley, Yorkshires.
Capt J C Rash, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut G F G Rees, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J S Reid, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W Rennison, Yorkshires.
Capt H F Rennoldson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C E Renshaw, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut E S Rerrie, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H P Rhind, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut S T Rhodes, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut S G Richards, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut S A Robinson, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut W C E Robinson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H S Rose, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut J H Ross, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut C B Rowe-Evans, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R G Rudd, Lincolns.
Major C J Salt, Field Artillery.
Lieut W L C Shackleton, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W G Shearer, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H L Sheen, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut E Shimmin, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut J G Shuttleton, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut C B Smith, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J S Smith, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Stanley, Gordons.
Second-Lieut E D Stevens, Yeomanry.
Capt G S Strachan, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J M Strother, York and Lancasters.
Lieut H R Sturrock, Royal Scots.
Major J R O Taylor, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut S Taylor, Field Artillery.
Lieut W J Taylor, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J L Thomas, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut R D Thomas, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W A Thomas, Bedfords.
Lieut J R Thomson, Gordons.
Lieut W Thomson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut J W G Tomkin, Cameronians.
Capt H E Turner, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G F Waley, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J Walker, Gordons.
Second-Lieut R B Wallace, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J R Wardrope, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R C Wareham, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A H Watts, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut P H West, Surreys.
Capt F L Williams, Bedfords.
Lieut H W Winchester, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W M Wishart, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut E Withers, Warwicks.
Lieut J B Wood, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A D Woodcock, West Yorkshires
Second-Lieut C K Young, Black Watch.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut R B Bishop, Northamptons.
Lieut C A Brow, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut S J Lines, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut H S Robertson, Northamptons.
Lieut I H Underwood, Northamptons.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut W Clark, Argyll and Sutherlands.

MISSING.

Capt F S Ball, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H H Bateman, Worcesters.
Capt R Brodhurst-Hill, West Surreys.
Lieut A Burbury, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R S Capon, Liverpools.
Capt P A Cornish, Hampshires.
Lieut G V F Davies, Royal Scots.
Capt F Godfrey, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E H Holland, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J Halliday, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E Hopkinson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G P S Jacob, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut M S Mackey, Camerons.
Lieut S J Marlow, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut G D L Nicholson, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut R G Pringle, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt N C Robertson, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut F Roux, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J P Simonds, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut R T Skinner, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W S Spence, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H M Thompson, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut R S Walker, West Surreys.
Lieut A S Wilson, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut B J F Wylde, Northamptons.

LONDON, May 6.

KILLED.

Second W S Aikman, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W F O Anderson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut C S Benson, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H E Benstead, Londoners.
Lieut A R J Chislett, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut A B Crouch, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut R S Forbes, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut W H Game, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C W Gemmell, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R N Goodyear, East Surreys.
Lieut D A Hall, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J Harrison, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J L Harvey, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut A D Hunter, Londons.
Captain P E Lones, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F Lupton, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A S MacGregor, Artillery.
Second-Lieut R G I Mavor, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut S F Ross, Gordons.
Lieut P Smith, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J E Tilston, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H P W Walker, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut M R Walker, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut N C Watson, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut M S Weston, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E T Whittle, Manchesters.
Captain H I de D Wilson, West Kents.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Captain J H Cuthbert, Scots Guards.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A S Cumming, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut N H Hillyard, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C F Lee, Liverpools.
Lieut C Pender, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J H Solomon, Londons.
Major H R Young, Scots Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W I Aitken, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A R Alden, Londons.
Second-Lieut H D Alexander, Camerons.
Second-Lieut F C Archer, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut H E Aust, Yorkshires.
Major D H Avory, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut N F Barlow, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut T Bennett, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G C Bishop, Lancers.
Second-Lieut T W Bokenham, Norfolks.
Captain R C Boyle, Somersets.
Second-Lieut D M Brown, Camerons.
Second-Lieut E H Bower, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut D M Cameron, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut H J Campbell, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W E H Campbell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Carslaw, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E A Clark, Flying Corps.
Lieut W I Clyde, Berkshires.
Lieut-Col G L Compton-Smith, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut T M Croil, Artillery.
Lieut C Cullimore, Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Dallimer, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut H L Dawson, Norfolks.
Lieut W Dinwiddie, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut D Donley, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut W B Dowson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A Dunsmuir, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J S Edmondston, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut B S Evans, West Surreys.
Captain L B Ferguson, Scottish Rifles.
Major M C Ferrers-Guy, Lancashire Fusiliers.

LONDON, May 1.

KILLED.

Captain S Barne, Hussars.
Second-Lieut L E A S Bilton, East Kents.
Lieut-Colonel D B Chilesaevans, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R H Creery, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C M Crew, Flying Corps.
Major A G Dawson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G F Deans, Essex.
Captain G D Ferguson, Medicals.
Lieut E W Garvan, Field Artillery.
Captain A T Greg, Cheshires.
Captain R Home, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H Hughes, Field Artillery.
Major W H Jewson, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut H O Leach, York and Lancasters.
Major J Mcbride, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D D R Lewis, Durhams.
Captain W V Morgan, Norfolks.
Captain S D Page, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut C V Perry, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F H Reyneil, Flying Corps.
Lieut-Col J H Ridgway, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut T Sellers, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C R Smith, Garrison Artilery.
Second-Lieut G W Snow, Royal Scots.
Major F Vickers, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W H Whitehurst, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut H J A Wiltshire, Essex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Major M A Black, Dragoons Guards.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W J Haining, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut H M Smith, North Lancashires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut B L M Apperley, West Kents.
Captain J E Crombie, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A B L Crosby, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W W D Donaldson, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain J Ellis, Gordons.
Lieut N H Evans, West Kents.
Captain V Francis, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut D F Kell, Gordons.
Captain R Ross, Gordons.
Second-Lieut C W Yaxley, Devons.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C Aberdein, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J C K Archer, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second T R Jun Auld, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain G Auten, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C C Badgeley, Londons.
Second-Lieut H A Baker, Engineers.
Second-Lieut T A N Bent, Engineers.
Captain Boden, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H I Bradshaw, Norfolks.
Captain M Brennan, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G H Brunwin, Essex.
Second-Lieut C R Byford, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut N T Calder, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F J Clark, Somersets.
Second-Lieut A H Clay, Londons.
Second-Lieut F J Cole, Norfolks.
Lieut M H Coote, Field Artillery.
Captain R G Cordiner, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut J D Cowley, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut-Col. G Dawes, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut R D De Pass, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W S Dickinson, Lincolns.
Major W B Dryman, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut W East, Essex.
Captain E F Elderton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G G Fairbairn, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J W Fairbairn, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G A Fearnside, Field Artillery.
Captain A Fison, Essex.
Captain R H Fitts, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A F Forge, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut F W Gale, Essex.
Lieut A L Garraway, Londons.
Lieut H E Goody, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A T Gray, Cameronians.
Captain H J G Griffin, West Ridings.
Lieut W Guy, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut J Hamilton, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J H Hamilton, Field Artillery.
Captain E M Harrison, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut D D Hawley, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut F W Haynes, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut C S M Heape, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J E Hill, York and Lancasters.
Captain P F M Hooper, Somersets.
Lieut R G W Husbands, Somersets.
Second-Lieut W E Jewell, Londons.
Second-Lieut G Y Johnson, Engineers.
Lieut A E Kaye, Engineers.
Captain G H Kearney, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J K Kempson, Essex.
Second-Lieut T King, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A Knight, Essex.
Lieut F E Knowles, York and Lancasters.
Lieut J D R Lunnon, Essex.
Captain J B Mcconnell, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain K P Mackenzie, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J M Macpherson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut W W Martin, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut E A Matthews, Somersets.
Second-Lieut C J Minister, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W Murphy, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F L Oliver, Somersets.
Lieut W E Reed, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H C Rerrie, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J S Reynolds, Field Artillery.
Captain V O Robinson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A D Rix, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut J Rothwell, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E J Rowland, Somersets.
Captain A Ruddy, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Samuels, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut M L Sawyer, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R M Scott, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Seers, Hampshires.
Captain W A M Stawell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A D Taylor, Flying Corps.
Lieut H N Taylor, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain W F Templeton, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain R Theakston, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J G Thorn-Drury, East Kents.
Lieut R W Thurgar, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut W D Truswell, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E T Turner, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut R G Waldy, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Walton, Durhams.
Second-Lieut F L Warland, East Surreys.
Major G E B Watson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W P T Watts, Flying Corps.
Major D T Welsh, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut W C Whiting, Somersets.
Second-Lieut E L Wilks, York and Lancasters.
Lieut E A M Williams, Middlesex.
Captain S A Willis, Middlesex.
Lieut E L Wood, Gordons.
Second-Lieut C B Wray, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut P Yates, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut N C Yonge, South Wales Borders.
Lt-Col W A Yonden, Highland Lights.
Second-Lieut E L Zink, Flying Corps.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut E L Carter, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut K R Furness, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J Logan, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E A Welsh, Flying Corps.

DIED.

Miss M G Dickson, Voluntary Aid Detachment.
Sister I L Duncan, Queen Alexandras Nursing Service Reserve.
Sirster C Sinclair, Harvard Unit.
Staffnurse D M Watson, Territorial Nursing Service.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 14.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 393, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

South Wales Borderers: Lieut S W Best, Second-Lieut A C O Mitchell.
Royal Warwickshires: Second-Lieut H H Billingsley, Second-Lieut R E Dear.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

North Lancashires: Second-Lieut J H W Collins.

WOUNDED.

R F A: Lieut R Allman.
North Staffordshires: Second-Lieut V L M Wilson.
Royal Lancasters: Second-Lieut T B Bellamy.
Gloucestershires: Second-Lieut D A A De Freitas.
Royal Warwickshires: Second-Lieut L G Bates.
South Lancashires: Second-Lieut L G O'Brien.
North Lancashires: Lieut H S Beaumont, Lieut R L Reiss.

MISSING.

South Wales Borderers: Lieut E G Staples, Lieut T M Jenkins, Second-Lieut Sir J W L Napier.

SIMLA, May 15.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 395, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

East Surreys: Lieut R S Brewis.
Liverpools: Lieut G A McLellans.
Worcestershires: Second-Lieut J Ainsworth.

SIMLA, May 16.

The following names of British officers appear in the 396th Casualty List of Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

R F A: Second-Lieut G Leggatt, Second-Lieut W J E Tudor.
R A M C: Lieut H S Carter.
Indian Army: Lieut R E Lefleming.

OBITUARY.

Major J L Jones, R A M C, of Cerebral Malaria at Nowshera on the 14th instant.

SIMLA, May 17.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 397, Indian Expeditionary forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Indian Army:—Lieut. N. H. Rogers.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Royal Indian Marine:—Lieut. L. W. Christie.
British Red Cross Society:—Engineer S. Hardie.

WOUNDED.

Cheshire Regiment:—2nd-Lieut H. P. Capstick.
Royal Lancasters:—Capt. R. D. W. Thompson.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

KILLED.

Lieut-Commander Thomas S L Dorman, R. N.
Lieut Alfred S Gilbert, Reserve.
Lieut Alexander P Stephen, Reserve.
Acting Lieut James A Williamson, Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Benjamin Cuthbert, Reserve.
Sub-Lieut James F Kane, Reserve.
Probationary Flight-Officer Douglas B Penny, R. N.

DROWNED.

Flight-Lieut John C Railton, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Robert S Wigham, R. N.

WOUNDED.

Lieut-Commander Eric F Wood, Volunteer Reserve.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Lea E B Wimbush, R. N.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Leonard G Steel, R. N.

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The Company will charge you less than any firm doing similar agency and you will get Results.
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Telegrams "INITIATIVE" Bombay.

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Fame.

Dunlop has not yet attained what is said to be man's highest ambition—i.e., to appear in a "Punch" cartoon, but—one never can tell.

Meanwhile, it is no small compliment to Dunlop as an advertising figure that he should be the subject of the first caricature of a series just commenced in "Hello!"—"London Opinion's" new house organ.

The success of the attempt can be judged by reference to the inset of the original figure, which, in turn, is a development of our Trade Mark.

Incidentally, it may not be generally known that Mr. J. B. Dunlop, the Inventor of the Pneumatic Tyre, is still living and resident in Dublin.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LIMITED,
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry,
(Incorporated in England,)
3, WALLACE STREET, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

ADVERTISERS GUYED.

1.—MR. DUNLOP.

Mr. Dunlop having, in a fit of annoyance, blown up his artist, the latter gets his own back by blowing up Mr. Dunlop.

"Delicious"
IS THE VERDICT FOR
HELLER'S ROYAL ZEST COCOA
Our Guarantee with Royal-Zest "Money Back if not the Best."
OF ALL DEALERS
SOLE AGENTS:
KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime
FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION
Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

FOR MOTORING.

Insure your sight by using

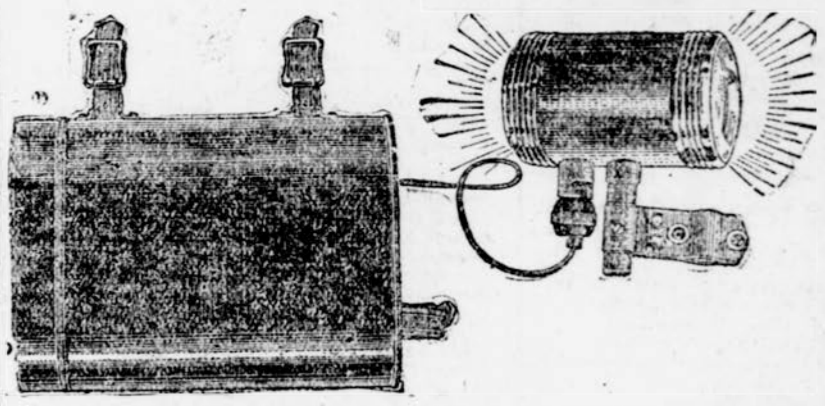
"TRIPLEX"

Unbreakable safety glass goggles which prevent accident to your eyes. There is no sphere in which the benefits derived from the uses of "Triplex" safety goggles have been more apparent or more appreciated than in the present War, in fact it has been the means of saving many valuable lives in the danger zone and preventing serious accident to the sight.

THESE ARE NOW OBTAINABLE AT:
LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
No. 44, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1827.
Head Office:— 19 New Oxford Street.
Eastern Branches:—Cairo, Basra, Bombay, Delhi, Simla, Calcutta Lucknow, Madras & Rangoon.

ELECTRIC

Buggy and Carriage Lights.



Away with those dim, unreliable and greasy candles. Use Electric Lamps in your Carriages and Buggies.

No stopping to buy candles or matches.

They require no matches to light them and will stand any weather, wind and vibration and remain neat and clean always.

No stopping by Police for blown out candles.

Just turn a switch and get a beautiful clear light ahead and a red signal behind.

Forget all troubles attached to candle lights.

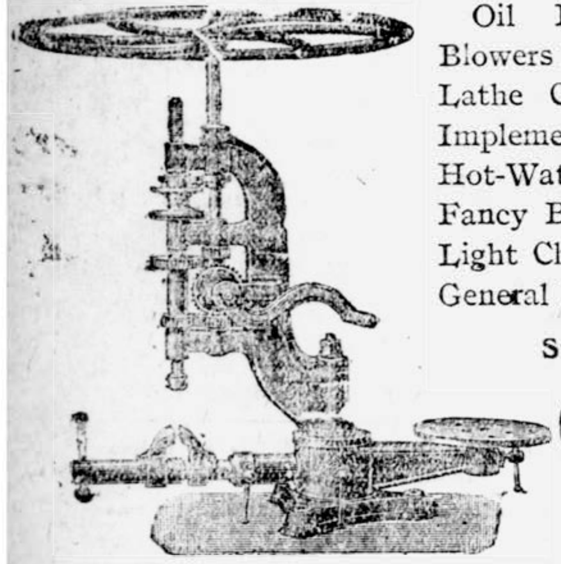
Fitted with a battery that lasts one to two years with average use, in a substantial Teak box.

Price	Rs.	35-0-0	a pair complete.
Better Quality ..	„	40-0-0	„ „
Best Quality	„	50-0-0	„ „
Spare batteries ..	„	16-0-0	for any of the above sets.

Prices are for complete lights including fixing brackets, batteries, battery boxes, etc., etc.

Eastern Electric and Trading Co., Karachi.
Telegrams: "ELECTRIC," KARACHI.

Workshop Tools and Machinery.



Oil Engines, Drilling Machines, Blowers Forges, Drills Taps and Dies, Lathe Chucks, Pumps, Agricultural Implements, Stoves, Room Heaters, Hot-Water Plants, Sanitary Ware, Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Electric Light Chandeliers, Railway Stores and General Hardware.

Stocked for Prompt Delivery.

CLUBWALLA & Co. Ld.
50, CHURCH GATE STREET
BOMBAY.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!

Nobody's Safe from a outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a **False Feeling of Security**—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher on the market.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS
LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co
HUMMUM STREET
BOMBAY.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS

MENOIS REAL GOLD PILLS BY
BEAUMONT FRED & BROS

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs, stomach and liver.

Prices: Rs. 2 per phial; Rs. 3 per tube

Agents Wanted:

Menois Gold Pills Agency,
Gaiety Theatre Chambers, Fort BOMBAY

Milk Chocolate

"FOR CHILDREN, FOR SOLDIERS, FOR INVALIDS"
JUST RECEIVED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS
Milk chocolate in tablets As. 4 and As. 8. Milk chocolate croquettes per packet As. 8.
Milk chocolate cubes per lb. Rs. 2-8. Almond Milk chocolate in bars As. 4 and As. 8.

Mongini Brothers,
62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

[Est. 1895.]
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
Telephone 2236
Telegrams "Calmness."
SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.
225-7, KALBADEVI ROAD
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. All kinds of **Jewellery**, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever;
Sterling Silver Rs. 30;
Ditto with Radium Dial;
Rs. 35;
Catalogue on application.
MADORINA WATCH Co., Ltd.
HORNBY ROAD;
BOMBAY;

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.
KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD;
BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers.
Price List Free on Application.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

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